

February 27, 1975

Honorable Henry J. Nowak
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Nowak:

Because of your interest in the subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

March 12, 1952

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Because of your interest in the subject of police
administration of criminal justice, I am enclosing
the attached material. I hope you will accept
your thanks.

Sincerely,
John E. Connelley

Enclosure

***NEIGHBORHOOD
HOUSING
SERVICES
INC.***



**Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc.
1308 "V" Street, S.E.
Washington, D. C. 20020**

Phone: 889-0091

**Printed in cooperation with the
D. C. Office of Housing and Community Development**

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES, INC. (NHS) is a private, non-profit organization, made up of neighborhood residents, representatives of financial institutions, business and industry and the District Government, working together to stop deterioration and improve the Anacostia neighborhood.

NHS is dedicated to the concept of TOTAL neighborhood improvement and has three major areas of concern: Maintaining and/or upgrading the existing housing supply; improving the neighborhood appearance; and increasing the housing supply.

OBJECTIVES

To assist residents of Old Anacostia in their fight against housing deterioration by providing home improvement loans.

To increase the involvement of the traditional lending institutions in the financing of home improvement loans to neighborhood residents.

To advise residents on the kind of home financing that may be available to them and general overall advice on budgeting, bill consolidating, etc.

To encourage other agencies, both public and private, to conduct and perform the services needed to assure a viable neighborhood, such as public improvements.

Neighborhood Housing Services' target area is Old Anacostia, with boundaries as shown below.



Uniontown, the area that the Joint Committee on Landmarks has recently nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, is indicated on the map by a dotted line.

THE PROGRAM

The program can provide long term low interest loans for property owners who do not qualify for conventional loans due to age, low income, credit or other reasons, through the use of a foundation loan fund. This special foundation loan fund has been made possible through grants from the following: The Ford Foundation, Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation, the Public Welfare Foundation, and the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation.

Administrative costs are being underwritten by D.C. banks and Savings and Loan Associations, thereby enabling the foundation loan fund to be used only for loans.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Neighborhood Housing Services is a community program. Neighborhood residents are the controlling element on the Board of Directors and all committees.

Committee input into decisions that affect the neighborhood is assured by the structure of Neighborhood Housing Services.

Community members, because they live in the neighborhood, are aware of pertinent information about particular family problems. With this information, the NHS staff can work with the family to help alleviate problems.

MUNICIPAL SUPPORT

Mayor Washington has endorsed the program as one that has been well planned and highly capable of producing a better neighborhood in Old Anacostia.

Technical assistance, including the assignment of a full-time staff person to work with NHS, is provided by the District Government's Office of Housing and Community Development. In addition, District support has been pledged in several areas:

Department of Economic Development is assisting NHS by providing inspectors to help residents identify their housing problems.

Board of Condemnation will strive for prompt barricading of abandoned and insanitary structures and restoration of as many such units as possible.

Department of Environmental Services will provide follow-up services to community organized clean-up campaigns.

Department of Highways and Traffic is implementing budgeted street improvements and identifying and correcting other street, curb and sidewalk deficiencies.

Metropolitan Police Department is assisting in the removal of abandoned vehicles.

SERVICES

Financial Counseling

NHS provides financial, credit, budget counseling, and advice on obtaining home improvement loans and recommends the type of financing best suited to the individual's needs.

Financial Assistance

NHS maintains a revolving home improvement loan fund from which it can provide long term, low interest home improvement loans.

Construction Guidance

NHS assists home owners in identifying housing problems and makes recommendations with the help of volunteer housing experts and District housing inspectors.

NHS also writes up job specifications and obtains bids from reliable contractors for selection by the owner.

NHS provides on-going job supervision to assure good workmanship.

Coordination of Municipal Services

NHS maintains a liaison with the various agencies of the city government to assure prompt delivery of services such as trash collection and abandoned car removals and street improvements.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES



Published by the Urban Reinvestment
Task Force, 320 First St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20552

The Urban Reinvestment Task Force was formed in 1974. It is expanding on a program developed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board which stimulated the development of Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) organizations. The NHS concept is designed to increase lending by financial institutions in neighborhoods showing early signs of disinvestment and deterioration. Since 1972, with the guidance of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and, more recently, the Urban Reinvestment Task Force, a growing number of NHS programs have been organized nationwide.*

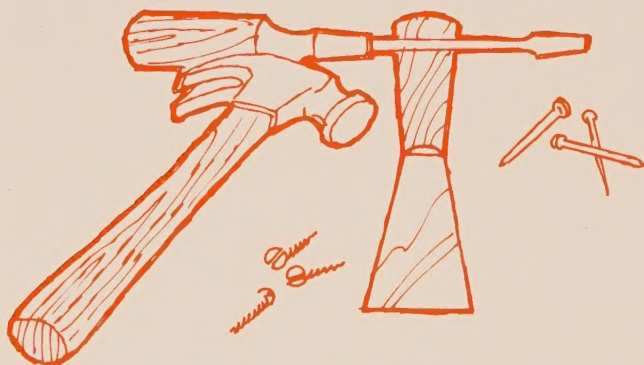
The original Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc. (NHS), formed by local residents and financial institutions in Pittsburgh in 1968, serves as a model. NHS Pittsburgh is a non-profit corporation with a Board of Directors comprised of community residents and financial institution representatives. With this base, and the use of a sensitive city housing inspection program and a High Risk Revolving Loan Fund for residents in the neighborhood who do not qualify for loans at traditional lending institutions, and commercial loans for those who do qualify; NHS has successfully brought a flow of private capital into what was formerly a declining neighborhood.

A key element in the success of the program is the use of the High Risk Revolving Loan Fund. Loans from this fund are made at flexible rates and terms to residents of the neighborhoods who do not meet commercial credit standards. This fund assures that financing will be available to all residents of the neighborhood.

*In addition to the Pittsburgh program, NHS programs are operating in Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Jamaica, New York; Kansas City, Missouri; Oakland, California; Plainfield, New Jersey; San Antonio, Texas, and Washington, D.C. Developmental programs are underway in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Atlanta, Georgia; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Buffalo, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota; Nashville, Tennessee; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Phoenix, Arizona; St. Louis, Missouri, and Tampa, Florida.

In Pittsburgh, the Sarah Scaife Foundation provided the fund. In programs stimulated by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Ford Foundation has provided funds on a matching basis to establish High Risk Revolving Loan Funds in five cities.

The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation has also played a role by providing funds for the Cincin-



nati NHS program. In New Jersey, the Department of Community Affairs has made \$115,000 available in a combined grant and long term loan. The commitments by national foundations have ranged from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to be matched by local philanthropic organizations.

A U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Neighborhood Preservation Demonstration Grant enables the Urban Reinvestment Task Force, itself a joint effort of HUD and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to assist in the development of NHS organizations with similar matching demonstration grants in programs developed by the Task Force.

The NHS organizations developed by the Urban Reinvestment Task Force carefully follow the Pittsburgh model, involving all the essential elements of the Pittsburgh experience.

THE PROGRAM

Central elements of the program include solid community support, a commitment by the local government to provide a sensitive housing spec-

tion component and an agreement to upgrade public amenities and services; a commitment by the financial institutions to make every loan generated by the NHS activity that meets their underwriting standards and to contribute to the operating costs of the NHS organization; and a skilled and dedicated staff to run the operation.

The typical NHS neighborhood contains basically sound housing structures showing early signs of lack of maintenance and deterioration. It is usually a neighborhood where mortgages and home improvement loans are difficult to obtain and where there are signs of a diminishing quality of public services and amenities.

The neighborhood is also characterized by a high degree of resident homeownership and residents who are keenly interested in improving and upgrading their neighborhood.

A homeowner who contacts NHS receives an analysis of how his needs for home repair and for financing may best be met.

"Bankable" homeowners are referred to a participating financial institution. Those who do not



qualify are considered by the NHS loan committee and may receive a loan from the High Risk Revolving Loan Fund with repayment terms fitting their ability to pay. A lien on the property guarantees repayment of loans at such time as title to the property is conveyed.

Philanthropically Provided Subsidized Programs

- ☐ Loans at flexible rates and terms from the High Risk Revolving Loan Fund for homeowners who do not qualify for loans of other types.
- ☐ Emergency financial aid.

Market Rate Programs

- ☐ FHA-insured home improvement loans (Title I)
- ☐ Conventional home improvement loans
- ☐ Refinance of existing mortgages or new mortgages through:
 - Conventional mortgage loans
 - Conventional loans with private mortgage insurance.

The NHS Staff Also Provides

- § Financial counseling
- § Contractor referral
- § On-site inspections
- § Referrals to social services agencies
- § Focal point for housing problems of neighborhood and strategies for dealing with them

GOAL OF NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES

The goal of NHS is to demonstrate how a neighborhood can be "turned around" by neighborhood residents acting in concert with local financial institutions and local government. As property owners, lenders and government become more willing to put their resources to work upgrading the area, the need for the limited High Risk Fund is reduced and this fund can be redeployed in neighboring areas. To the extent that other neighborhoods and nearby cities observe the process, they can initiate similar efforts appropriate to their particular needs.

NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION PROJECTS (NPP)

The Urban Reinvestment Task Force is also providing the developmental funding of a limited

number of selected demonstration projects, called Neighborhood Preservation Projects (NPP).

To be selected as a Neighborhood Preservation Project, applicants must show that they have an operational program involving a partnership of neighborhood residents, private lenders and local government, to help prevent or reverse neighborhood decline. Projects may be supportive of Neighborhood Housing Services programs in dealing with the rehabilitation and finance of multi-family units; revitalization of neighborhood business districts; purchase, rehabilitation and marketing of vacant properties; or they may offer other innovative approaches to stabilizing and improving neighborhood environment.

The Task Force is examining such projects to determine their potential replicability in other cities. Those programs selected receive modest demonstration grants toward data collection, documentation and support of the project itself.

URBAN REINVESTMENT TASK FORCE

Carla A. Hills, Secretary
U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Thomas R. Bomar, Chairman
Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Wm. A. Whiteside, Staff Director

Urban Reinvestment Task Force
320 First St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20552



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

April 29, 1975

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

National Technical Information
Service
P. O. Box 1153
Springfield, Virginia 22151

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a check for \$3.75. Please send
me a copy of "Two Papers on the Effects of Mandatory
Deposits on Beverage Containers" by Hugh Folk.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Paul Sanders Brown
Executive Assistant

May 26, 1975

Mr. Alonzo A. Nicholson, Jr.
1728 Lamont Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter of May 9, 1975. I found the attached newspaper articles very interesting and will investigate them further.

As you may realize my cancer is in remission. Treatment involved the use of many experimental drugs such as the type described in the newspaper articles attached and to date have been quite successful.

I appreciate your taking the time to write me and will inquire as to the effects of these drugs.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large



May 9, 1975
Washington, D.C.

Dear Councilman Hobson,

I have collected some newspaper clippings that I think will be of great interest to you. Perhaps it might be possible for you to somehow get treatment from the Cancer Vaccine that is mentioned in one of the articles. Such a Cancer vaccine could very well improve your condition. I hope that the information contained in the articles might be of some value to you.

Sincerely yours,
Alonzo A. Nicholson, Jr.

The Doctor Says:

New Drug Scores Astonishing Success in Saving Cancer Victims

In a major breakthrough in the battle against cancer, a new drug has scored an astonishing success rate of up to 58 percent in saving the lives of terminally ill cancer victims, says a top doctor.

The drug — called Ledacrin — was extensively tested by Polish scientists for 6 years with 300 cancer patients who were expected to die. Remarkably, it saved the lives of:

- 58 percent of patients with ovarian tumors.
- 50 percent of patients with breast cancer.
- From 10 to 40 percent of those with cancer of the lung, skin, alimentary tract, and Hodgkin's disease.

"These tests involved only patients who were doomed to die within a year — patients with massive tumors and no hope," stressed prominent physician Czeslaw Radzikowski, head of his government's Tumor Immunology Department in Wroclaw, Poland.

Ledacrin has proved so successful that the Polish drug commission recently gave the go-ahead for it to be used in hospitals throughout Poland and is negotiating for a U.S. patent.

Dr. Radzikowski's research began in 1956 when he and other scientists at the Polytechnic University in Gdansk, Poland, began studying drugs derived from Acridine. They knew that some of Acridine's 500 derivatives were damaging to cancerous tumors.

"After 7 years, we were able to pick Ledacrin — the name we gave the drug — as by far the strongest cancer fighter among the 500," said Dr. Radzikowski. "After using it on animals for four years, we were ready to begin testing on human beings.

"Our first patients were 70 women — all terminally ill patients suffering from cancer of the ovaries. Amazingly, after a month of weekly injections with

Ledacrin, the cancerous growth on the women's ovaries was controlled in more than half the cases. And at the end of 18 months 65 percent were still alive."

After 3 years, 58 percent of the victims were still living.

"Considering that these patients were all terminally ill, we were very encouraged," said Dr. Radzikowski.

"Between 1967 and 1973, we tested Ledacrin on a total of 300 cancer patients doomed to die.

Out of 20 patients with breast cancer — suffering from massive tumors — Ledacrin reduced and controlled the size of the tumors in 8 patients. In two more, the size of the tumors was reduced so much that they could be surgically removed and the patient completely cured.

"Ten of the 20 formerly terminally ill patients were still living 3 years later," added Dr. Radzikowski, who has been designated by the Polish

government to head Ledacrin development centers.

"The effect of Ledacrin on cancer of the lung, skin, alimentary tract and on Hodgkin's disease was also extremely encouraging. It varied from 10 percent to 40 percent — less than the success rate for breast and ovarian cancer, but still a great step forward.

"If Ledacrin can give up to a 58 percent success rate on terminally ill patients . . . what effect will it have on cancer caught early?"

Dr. Radzikowski revealed that the answer to that exciting, hope-filled question will be known within two years: "We are now beginning tests throughout Poland on patients with less severe cases of cancer.

"The only drawbacks of Ledacrin are that people with very serious liver problems cannot use the drug, and 5 percent of the people who take it de-

velop serious nausea and cannot continue the treatments." At present Ledacrin is available only in Poland.

"I heard Dr. Radzikowski present his research at the World Health Organization (W.H.O.) conference last September," said Dr. Alojz Winkler of Czechoslovakia, medical officer in the cancer unit of W.H.O. headquarters in Geneva. "It was very impressive.

"Dr. Radzikowski's standards of research are outstanding."

Dr. Tom Connors, head of the department of biochemical pharmacology at the Chester Beatty Cancer Research Institute in London, said: "I was impressed by Dr. Radzikowski. He is respected as a world leader in cancer research."

Dr. Joseph Burchenal, director of clinical investigation at Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research in New York, said: "If 65 percent of patients terminally ill with ovarian cancer were alive after 18 months, those results are awfully good."

— JOHN M. CATHCART

*... Polish Govt.
Approves Its Use
In Hospitals*

By HAYDON CAMERON and JOHN SOUTH

A famed Japanese researcher has developed an incredible new vaccine that's bringing terminal cancer victims back from the edge of death in nearly 50 percent of all cases treated.

The astoundingly effective vaccine is being hailed by cancer experts as the "most remarkable breakthrough yet" in the worldwide battle against the dreaded disease. It's already in use — with government approval — in Japan and Greece, and doctors in nearly a dozen other nations are receiving the vaccine through their countries' embassies in Japan.

Even America's prestigious National Cancer Institute (NCI) is willing to check out the super-vaccine — developed by Japan's foremost pioneer in cancer research, Dr. Chisato Maruyama of Tokyo.

William Gray, chief of the NCI's Education and Technical Reports Branch, told The ENQUIRER: "If Dr. Maruyama is interested in offering a certain amount of his substance to the Cancer Institute, we will gladly consider testing it on animals."

The ENQUIRER immediately contacted Dr. Maruyama to tell him of the NCI's willingness to test his drug in the United States. His close associate, Dr. Masamichi Koseki, replied: "We are delighted, and are starting immediately to prepare as much vaccine as we can for testing in the U.S., and on getting a direct request from the NCI we will forward the vaccine to them."

Dr. Maruyama created his wonder vaccine under the auspices of the Japanese government.

Dr. Koichi Morinaga, a spokesman for Japan's Ministry of Health and Welfare, said: "We are supporting Dr. Maruyama's work. It could be the biggest breakthrough ever in

Remarkable Breakthrough

... Say Cancer Experts

cancer research in Japan." To get the facts behind this life-saving vaccine, The ENQUIRER visited Dr. Maruyama in his research laboratories at Nippon Medical School in Tokyo. We learned that he spent over 30 years developing and testing the drug before publicly announcing its discovery at the World Cancer Conference in Florence, Italy, last October.

Top cancer researchers from all over the world greeted Dr. Maruyama's presentation with a standing ovation.

Dr. Maruyama, 72, told The ENQUIRER that the vaccine was first mass-tested on about 2,500 terminal cancer patients in Japan between 1966 and 1968 — "and 186 of those doomed patients who were given only six months to live, have survived five years or longer."

He added: "Then, between 1968 and 1973, we performed a documented study of 2,474 other terminal cancer victims injected with the vaccine. We found that 1,171 — almost 50 percent — showed marked improvement. The tumors vanished completely in 386 of the 1,171 cases, and the 785 other improved patients were able to survive at least three years longer than expected."

Since those studies were made, use of the drug has widened considerably in Japan, Dr. Maruyama revealed: "There are now more than 8,000 cancer patients receiving my vaccine in this country. In addition to terminal patients, we're also now using it on people in the early stages of cancer."

Dr. Kunihiro Yamamura, director of the

Why the Cancer Vaccine Is Not Yet Available in U.S.

Although Dr. Chisato Maruyama offers his cancer vaccine free to other doctors, it is not yet available in the U.S.

Said a spokesman for the National Cancer Institute: "Under the law there is no way that this particular substance can be legally administered to patients in the U.S."

And a spokesman for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) explained: "A drug or vaccine is not made available to American doctors and cannot be administered to them until it has been approved by the FDA."

"The only exception is when certain doctors are given per-

mits to administer drugs in approved experiments."

A spokesman for the American Medical Assn. told The ENQUIRER: "Our ethics committee would object to a doctor administering a drug before it had been cleared by the FDA, unless he had a special experimental permit. This is because he would be taking an unjustifiable risk as he could not be sure of the outcome of the treatment."

SCIENTIST Dr. Chisato Maruyama (right) in his Tokyo office discusses his breakthrough in cancer battle, with Enquirer reporter Haydon Cameron.

government-funded Cancer Research Institute at Osaka University, has studied Dr. Maruyama's work. He confirmed that the 186 patients who survived five years had been terminally ill before injections.

"There is only one word to describe Dr. Maruyama's work — fantastic!" said Dr. Yamamura. "We have been using his vaccine at our Osaka clinic since September, and it is helping many of our patients."

Dr. Yamamura's praise was echoed by another top cancer expert, Dr. Kanada Koichi of the government-supported Cancer Research Institute Hospital in Tokyo.

"Japan's cancer researchers are greatly impressed with Dr. Maruyama's vaccine," said Dr. Koichi. "Many of us feel it is the most remarkable breakthrough yet in the fight against cancer."

A top U.S. cancer researcher, Dr. Jordan Gutterman of Houston's famed M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, said: "I'm extremely interested in the work Dr. Maruyama is doing. His results appear very encouraging."

Leading Greek surgeon Dr. Chariton Tyllianakis of the Government Insurance Clinic in Athens told The ENQUIRER: "Dr. Maruyama's vaccine is the most remarkable cancer drug I've ever known. I am using it on 10 patients — and all are showing rapid improvement."

"I learned of the vaccine's powers after my own sister-in-law, Mrs. Joanna Papageorgiou, flew to Tokyo to be treated for cancer. The disease had spread from her left ovary through her intestines, and she was at death's door."

"Two major operations had not helped her — but Dr. Maruyama's treatments had miraculous results! My sister-in-law recovered completely."

"I wrote to Dr. Maruyama and asked for some vaccine. Now several other doctors in Athens are also testing it — with government approval."

Dr. Maruyama, who gives his vaccine free to doctors, said it has worked against every kind of cancer except one — "mixed tumor," which is composed of two or more types of malignant tissue.

"In addition," he said, "my vaccine has never produced an adverse side effect in a patient — unlike other cancer

treatments, which sometimes cause nausea, bleeding, diarrhea and other problems.

"And while other treatments often reduce the body's white-blood-cell count, my vaccine increases it — thereby building up the body's ability to combat malignant tumors."

The lifesaving vaccine is derived from bacteria that cause two other dreaded diseases — tuberculosis and leprosy.

"In 1935," explained Dr. Maruyama, "I began research to help develop a vaccine against tuberculosis and leprosy. I noticed that very few persons with these diseases ever developed cancer."

"I reasoned that something in tubercle and leprosy bacteria must retard the growth of tumors. So some 30 years ago I began my life's work of trying to extract that 'something' from the bacilli — and finally I did it."

The ENQUIRER talked with three of the terminal cancer patients who made incredible recoveries after injections of Dr. Maruyama's vaccine.

Said Robert Williams, 63, a Texas-born airline mechanic who now lives in Hawaii: "If it weren't for Dr. Maruyama, I wouldn't be alive today."

"Two years ago I developed a tumor in my lungs, too close to my windpipe to be operated on. Cobalt treatments only made me feel worse."

Then, he said, his Japanese-born wife "read about Dr. Maruyama in a Japanese magazine and begged me to go see him. So I did — last July — and now I feel great! I saw my doctor a week ago, and he told me I was in excellent health."

Shinnosuke Kanawa, 61, a Tokyo building contractor, said he'd been given only a year to live after developing lung cancer in 1966. "When my doctor sent me to Dr. Maruyama for treatment, I was weak and in pain. Today I work five days a week, and am active socially. I owe my life to Dr. Maruyama."

Just as astounding was the recovery of Mrs. Sano Masako, 55, of Kyoto. After developing cancer of the salivary glands in 1966, she was given only four months to live — but now, she said, she's healthy.

"When people ask me about Dr. Maruyama's treatment," she smiled, "I just say: 'Look at me — eight years ago I should have died!'"

ENQUIRER

Page 5

4/18/75

ALONZO G. NICHOLSON, Jr.
1728 LAMONT STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004



SER
AM



Councilman Julius Hobson, Jr.
D.C. City Council
District Building
14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004



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CENTER FOR SCIENCE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

1779 Church Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 332-6000

May 28, 1975

Mr. Paul Sanders Brown
Executive Assistant to
Councilmember Julius W. Hobson
Council of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of May 26, 1975 requesting a copy of the Citizens Energy Platform prepared by the Center for Science and nine other public interest organizations.

I will have to refer you to the National Consumers Congress to order a copy of the document. The NCC is the organization that has assumed responsibility for the printing and distribution of the Platform. I would therefore suggest that you send a check for \$1.00 to the National Consumers Congress, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Center for Science has no spare copies and is thus unable to provide you with one.

You letter ^{stated} that \$1.00 was enclosed to cover the costs of the document. However, it apparently was not included when the letter was sealed in the envelop. Consequently, we are not returning the \$1.00 since we never received it.

If you have any further questions on this matter, please feel free to call and thank you for your interest in the Citizens Energy Platform.

Sincerely,



Ken Bossong, Associate

KEB

RECEIVED

MAY 30 1975

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember
1779 Church St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

June 3, 1975

National Consumers Congress
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Gentlemen:

I would like to request a copy of the Citizen's Energy Platform prepared by the Center for Science in the Public Interest and several other public interest organizations.

Enclosed is \$1.00 to cover the cost of handling and mailing.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Paul Sanders Brown
Executive Assistant to Councilmember Hobson

Enclosure

File Norelco

3900 - 48th Street
Bladensburg, Md. 20710
Phone: (301) 864-6110

MID-ATLANTIC INDUSTRIES, INC.

NORELCO WORD PROCESSING GROUP

June 26, 1975

Councilman Julius Hobson, Sr.
D. C. City Council
District Building
13th & E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

We want to take this opportunity to thank you, for your time, and for allowing our representative to demonstrate the Norelco dictating system to you.

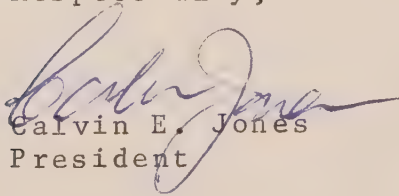
Our company is the exclusive distributor, in your area, for Norelco equipment. The equipment is sold and serviced by Mid-Atlantic Industries and we take great pride in knowing we are supplying you with the finest dictating equipment available today. There are more Norelco dictating units sold in the United States than any other equipment of this type.

We were appointed by North American Philips Incorporated seventeen years ago to represent Norelco in the Middle Atlantic states. During this time we have sold many thousands of Norelco machines and there are thousands of satisfied users of this equipment.

You will find enclosed a piece of literature which will outline the broad line of machines we have to offer. There is a model to fit any application in the sound writing field. We want you to feel free to call on us for any special applications you may have in mind and our technical department will be very happy to work with you.

If you desire any additional information please do not hesitate to call us - THANK YOU -

Respectfully,


Calvin E. Jones
President

CEJ:jc

Enclosure

Norelco **98** Secretary
Idea Machine



Norelco 98 Secretary Idea Machine

Today's growing volume of written communications puts new demands on the secretary to transcribe all dictation with speed and efficiency. That's why so very often the executive secretary votes for the Norelco 98 Secretary "idea machine." It helps her become more productive in her work. She knows that its excellent voice reproduction quality and instant-response controls help her to breeze through volumes of dictation.

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manageable. She doesn't have to waste time waiting while the boss is interrupted by phone calls. And the built-in Secretary-Executive intercom—a Norelco exclusive—saves time for her and her executive. With the Norelco 98, dictation is on a tiny tape capsule, ready for quick, pleasant, error-free transcription.

And . . . no more unfinished transcription at the end of the day to make her late for that special dinner date.

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- Attractive charcoal-and-silver, low profile desk unit

THE FOLLOWING ACCESSORIES ARE AVAILABLE:

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NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

1325 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20576



AUG 1 1975

TO : Interested and Affected Agencies,
Organizations and Individuals

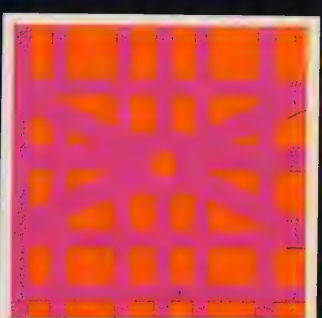
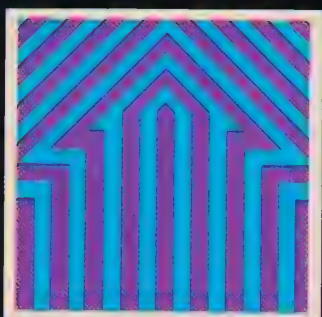
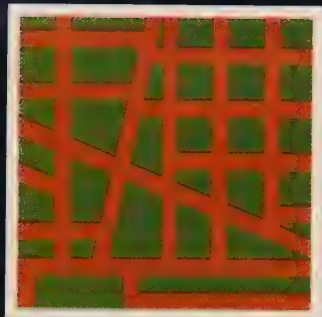
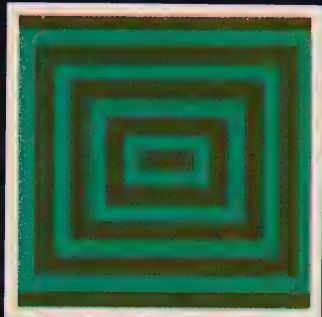
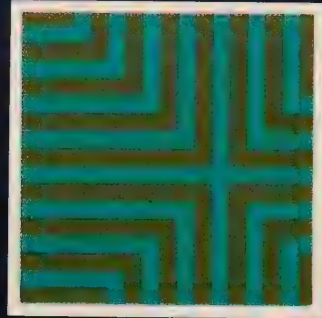
FROM : Charles H. Conrad
Executive Director

SUBJECT: Downtown Design and Development

Attached for your information and use is a copy of an NCPC report entitled "Downtown Design and Development: A Staff Proposal Establishing Design Guidelines for Revitalization of Downtown Washington." In connection with the recent circulation of an NCPC staff study of development in Washington's Central Employment Area, the downtown design and development staff proposal illustrates one aspect of concern closely related to the staff study of Washington's Central Employment Area.

Any response or request for further information should be forwarded to:

Charles H. Conrad, Executive Director
National Capital Planning Commission
1325 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20576



DOWNTOWN DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

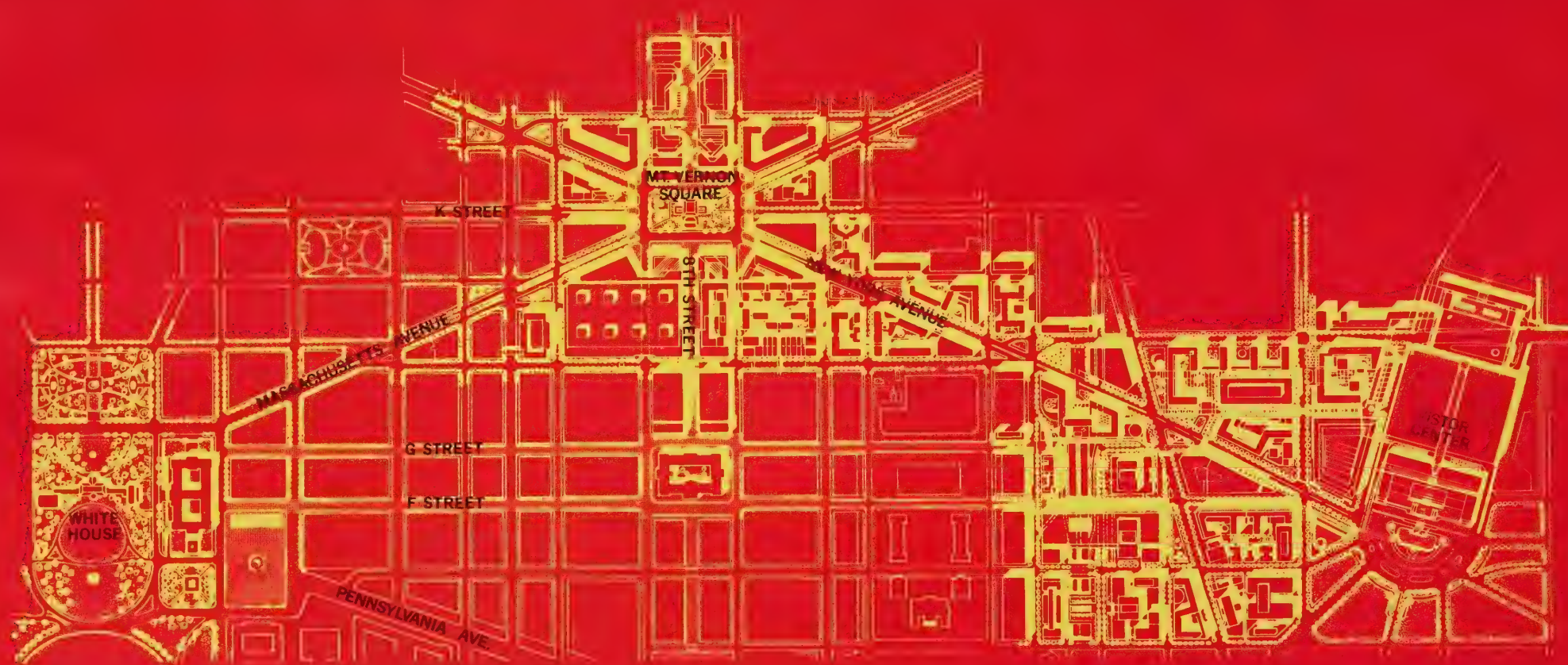
ERRATUM

Street names shown on this diagram for
New York and Massachusetts Avenues
should be reversed.

DOWNTOWN DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

A Staff Proposal Establishing
Design Guidelines For
Revitalization of Downtown
Washington, 1974

National Capital Planning
Commission, 1325 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20576



Recently the District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act was passed by the Congress of the United States and signed into law by the President. Some provisions of the Act applicable to planning become effective July 1, 1974, including designation of the Mayor as the central planning agency for the District. At the same time this Commission is named the central Federal planning agency for the National Capital and its environs. NCPC will review all District elements of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN and modifications thereof which may not be implemented if it finds they have negative impacts on the Federal interest.

This report includes suggestions which may be useful in the preparation of elements of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. It has been in preparation by the Commission staff for some time and is published in the interest of assisting the District Government and the Commission in carrying out their respective functions.

I urge interested and affected individuals, organizations and agencies to review and consider the staff proposals contained in this report.

William H. Press
Chairman

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The objectives of the design process, whether concerned with buildings, highways, parks, or other elements of the plan, should be to enhance the beauty and livability of the city. Good design not only increases the enjoyment of the city, but it also can elicit a creative response to many aspects of our daily life.

. . . design principles . . . are organized in terms of the city's three identities — natural, symbolic and urban — each of which should be vividly expressed and thoroughly integrated through design.

— PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE
PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL, 1967





INTRODUCTION

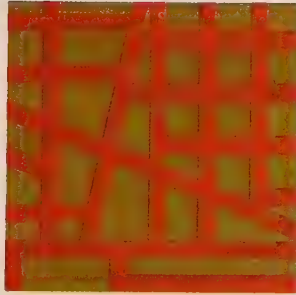
For a number of years the Downtown Area of the city has been declining. Situated between the National Visitor Center and White House and south from Mount Vernon Square to Pennsylvania Avenue, the area occupies a strategic location. However, it has been by-passed by residents of the city and region, and by tourists due to lack of attraction. Recently a series of efforts have been mounted to revitalize the area and thus provide increased social and economic benefits to the city. These efforts have resulted in a set of new design and structural givens in addition to those provided by the design principles expressed in the original plan—a new civic center, the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan, Federal City College, the National Visitor Center, to name a few.

The purpose of this report is to sketch an overall unifying design framework, with appropriate design goals and objectives, into which all the individual project pieces can be placed, as well as to suggest a development concept which could provide a basis for further redevelopment of major portions of Downtown Washington. By its very nature this concept would be a beginning point, the basic pattern by which private development would be promoted.

It proposes an arrangement of land use, building and place form and bulk which would produce in the Downtown as a whole, a carefully coordinated and eminently satisfying place to live, work and visit.

Social and economic implications of the development concept are far reaching, although they are not discussed in this report. Among other things the direction it proposes would bring activity to Downtown 24 hours a day, a need recognized by many agencies and individuals. Presently, crowds throng the sidewalks at lunch time, but the lack of activity after 6:00 p.m. gives the area a totally different face, characterized by dark and empty office buildings. By bringing this continuous “people” character to the area, the opportunities for new restaurants, cultural facilities and specialty shops, to mention a few, are sharply increased. These in turn would attract still other people, and further activity would be created. At the same time that new activities and character are created much of that which exists can be strengthened. Thus, for example, much existing small scale mercantile activity can be revitalized and retained. Unique character such as that contributed by Chinatown can be enhanced and not destroyed.

As a sketch this report is primarily directed toward those individuals, private developers and public agencies who are concerned about the future of our city or who are responsible for what happens to our Downtown and are willing and able to take part in a vital effort to strengthen it in the most creative manner possible. What is intended is that the possible fragmentation of development efforts be avoided and that within the L’Enfant framework the core of our city be revitalized in an orderly and coordinated manner. The grand plans visualized by our forefathers for the nation’s Capital were expressed in the original plan, but their fulfillment is dependent upon the completion of current public and private rebuilding efforts as well as the initiation of further efforts. However, these efforts must be realistic and achievable so that the area will attract not only residents of the city and metropolitan region but also the millions of tourists who in the years to come will visit this Capital City.



From an urban design point of view, Downtown's 200 year historical background is one of a search for a physical form which is most successful in providing a place for people to live, work and visit. Current efforts to stimulate people movement and activity between the retail core and Mount Vernon Square, the White House, the Pennsylvania Avenue and Mall areas, and the National Visitor/Transportation Center are attempts to formulate public policies appropriate to the needs of the 1970's and beyond. However, their basic intent to make Downtown a successful urban center is not new.

A HERITAGE UPON WHICH TO BUILD

Long neglect of Downtown character as part of the city heritage is well demonstrated in the fact that some definitive guide books and histories of the National Capital contain almost no mention at all of Downtown features—new or old, good or indifferent. Yet statues, old houses and Federal and District agencies are described by the dozen.

Contemporary plans and projects for the Downtown area since 1960, however, have sensed both the obvious problems in and dependencies on urban design principles which were built into the central business district.

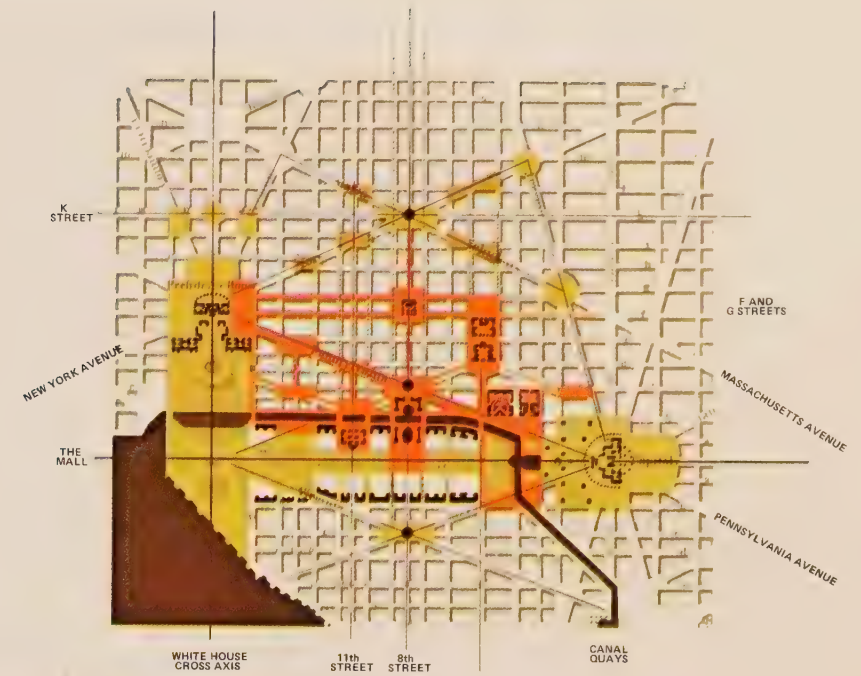
Although not yet proposing a design framework on a scale comparable to that of the original plan for the urban core, the contemporary design phase has been a continued search for physical form in a period of even more soul-searching about the functional nature of Downtown and its relationships to an immensely larger metropolitan region. While these contemporary plans and projects, as well as the design objectives and development concept suggested in this report, do not violate the L'Enfant Plan design framework, they do add elements not included in the original plan and thus should be recognized as an effort to more fully relate the city's design to current needs and public policy.

Beginning with the location of the city according to broad geographic and political considerations, the L'Enfant Plan of 1791–92 sought to characterize the new Capital as a metropolis in its own right, a city whose commercial, civic and residential roles would be fully evident in the prominence of its role as the seat of government. On a smaller scale, the original plan proposed an urban core framework in which the commercial, government and civic roles of the Capital city were functionally and visually integrated.

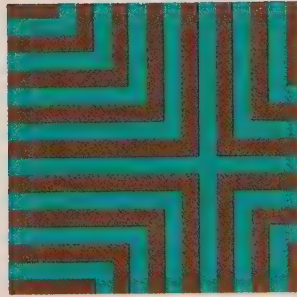
Subsequently, however, that proposed core framework underwent a process of adaptations and transformations between 1800 and 1960. This period first saw the city's commercial district try to develop on its own without benefit of civic amenities or general improvements; later the split between governmental and downtown interests crystallized with increased definition of a "monumental core" matched by increased drifting-about rather than stability of the commercial center, especially after 1900.

A METROPOLIS IN ITS OWN RIGHT—THE L'ENFANT PLAN WITH ITS MAJOR MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITIES. As indicated by the shaded areas on this 1792 map, the L'Enfant Plan located potential multi-purpose communities centered at certain avenue junctions.

These communities were intended to serve as a frame for the urban core (shown in orange) and to insure that the new Capital City would have commercial, civic and residential roles which were fully evident and supportive of the city's overall development.



FUNCTIONAL AND VISUAL INTEGRATION—THE L'ENFANT PLAN'S URBAN CORE FRAMEWORK. The L'Enfant Plan urban core design was strongly based along its main transportation element, the City Canal where commercial features such as the canal quays, Central Market and major banks were to be an integral aspect of Mall development. The design integrated governmental, civic and commercial elements in a manner which responded to both functional and visual concerns. Note that area continuity was to be achieved by the orange shaded areas—open spaces such as squares, avenues and connecting streets, while black lines and shapes are elements such as buildings, monuments and axis lines. Dotted lines show how the Plan's basic geometry is articulated between and around focal points.



The existing design framework of the original city is relevant to contemporary needs and concerns. It can provide the basis for new design and development policies intended to strengthen the economic and social life of the District of Columbia.

DESIGN FRAMEWORK / L'ENFANT CITY

The L'Enfant City, generally bounded by the Potomac River on the south, the Anacostia River on the east, Rock Creek on the west and Florida Avenue on the north, continues to be a distinctive area of the National Capital because of its activity centers and new growth as well as its original siting and layout. Within the natural framework of the topographic bowl and open-river spaces the original city has strong identity based on the developed character of the monumental core and its connecting system of avenues and community places.

Because the original plan was basically a design for a large city with regional orientation, the area can accommodate the increased scale of development which is projected by contemporary projects. It can also accommodate the role of serving as the Central Area of the District and metropolitan region, a function which is identified in the **Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital**. However, the distinctive qualities of some older areas with more moderate residential and commercial intensities are also contributions to city character; thus their special nature should be strengthened and not overshadowed.

Contemporary planning and development activities in the L'Enfant City have been extensive and although there have been cases where particular projects raised questions as to their suitability or desirability in carrying out the original plan, in general the contemporary effort has been fundamentally sympathetic to that scheme. Moreover, since these activities extend throughout the area, a variety of predominant land uses has been projected in each major sector.

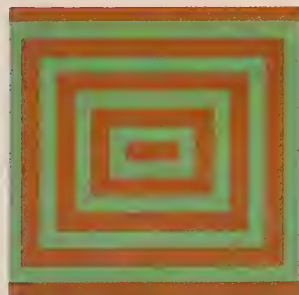
THE L'ENFANT CITY CONCEPT. In the course of urban design and development studies for the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital, certain design elements have been suggested as major features. These elements include:

- (A) The Eighth Street cross axis: a linear sequence of precincts with striking variety in activities and physical form.*
- (B) "Wing" precincts: connections along the axis of North and South Capitol Streets between the monumental and business core areas, and the major transportation gateways and employment centers at the edge of the central area.*
- (C) The urban "Spines" of K Street and F and G Streets: two intensively developed corridors paralleling the monumental core.*
- (D) The Central Area residential precincts: establishment of a strong Downtown residential presence.*



COMMUNITY RENEWAL AREAS
 BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AREAS
 OPEN SPACE AREAS AND INSTITUTIONS

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. Perhaps the most notable aspect of the contemporary effort is the variety of activities being accommodated in the city's Central Area in planning proposals as well as completed projects.



Downtown provides the setting for contemporary plans and projects intended to create a stronger economic base for the city and to make the area an exciting place to live, work or visit. What is envisioned is that its potential as the hub of regional activity will be more fully realized.

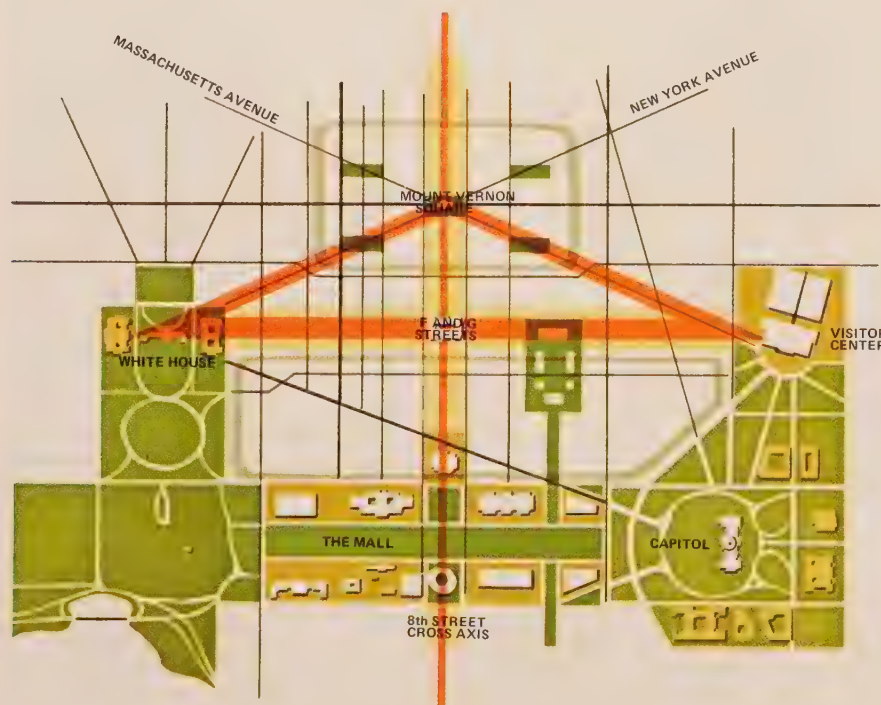
DOWNTOWN DESIGN SETTING

In this report the emphasis given to Downtown involves increases in the area generally known as Downtown, increases in activity intensity, and greater symbolic prominence in what were essentially secondary or local features and connections of the original plan. However, these changes are necessary to preserve Downtown's role as the central area of a growing metropolitan region, and also for the purpose of strengthening the urban design prominence of this activity center.

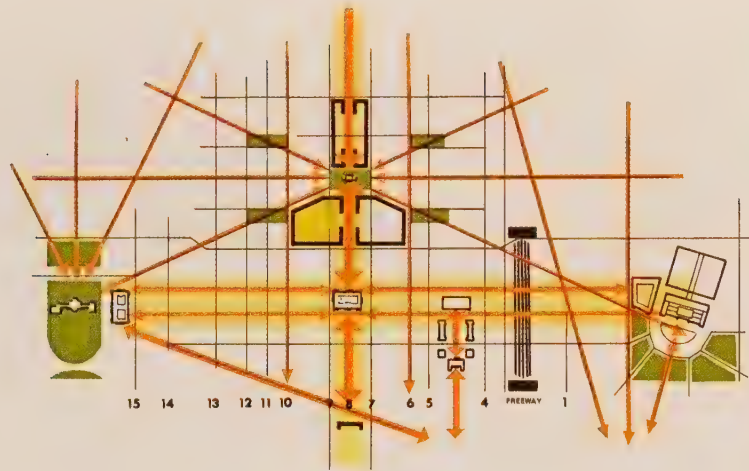
The next section of this report suggests design goals and objectives for Downtown, followed by a development concept. However, it is important to first describe major area-wide elements that to a significant extent influence and reinforce the design concept proposed here.

The first of these influential elements is the design framework visual structure. Exploiting the existing potential of vistas as well as calling attention to the visual quality of street scenes and open spaces can reinforce the design concept. Continuity of predominant building character

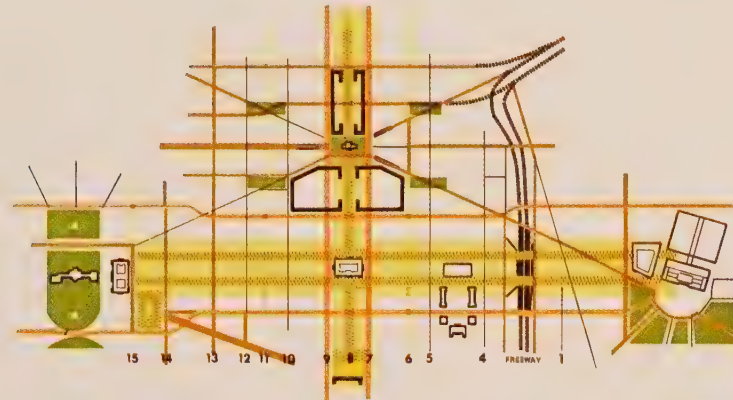
such as the building skyline rising on the terrace of F and G Streets also contributes to the concept. Orientation to an internal distribution system and significant access points, in concert with accommodation of cross-town traffic, provides the whole area with a unifying thoroughfare concept. Finally, the emphasis on rapid transit throughout the area has a strong influence on the viability of the design concept. Note that transit coverage does not include Metro Bus Service which laces the area and further strengthens transit influence.



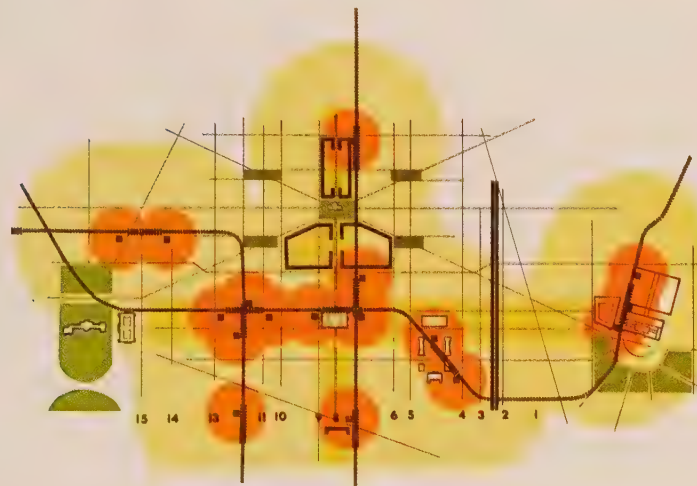
THE DOWNTOWN CONCEPT. As compared with the larger Central Area this report's more limited scope focuses upon the potential of elements in the Downtown Area. More detailed attention is directed to local features such as the Eighth Street cross axis, Mount Vernon Square and F and G Streets.



VISUAL STRUCTURE. Awareness of features in adjacent areas as well as fullness in internal design "coverage" is provided by utilizing the existing potential of street vistas and landmarks. Visual disruption does occur along the Center Leg Freeway between the Labor Building and proposed Northwest I residential air rights site, because it is an open space which makes no large scale contribution to area or precinct identity. However, this open space does offer more prominence for building sites such as the new Labor Building and Tax Court.



THOROUGHFARE CONCEPT. Serving as major arterials, Seventh, Ninth, E and H Streets also function as in-town access corridors. All the secondary arterials are substantial commercial streets providing public contacts and light and air for adjoining buildings, as well as local traffic circulation. The K Street underpass at Mount Vernon Square is a recent proposal which might be part of a north leg freeway under K Street.

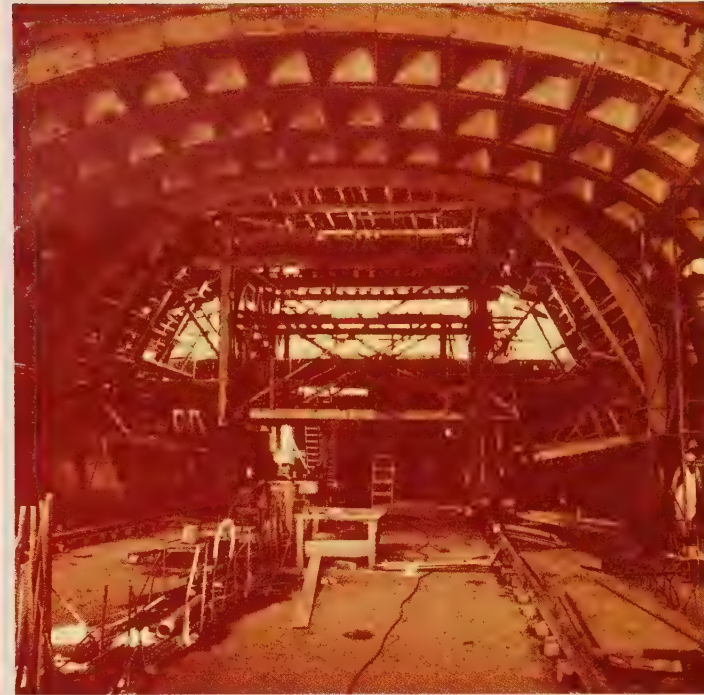


TRANSIT COVERAGE. Metro routes, stations and access points are distributed so that the whole of Downtown is the hub of a regional system. Strong transit influence is not confined to the stations and their access points but extends 500 feet in every direction. Since 1500 feet is considered to be an easy walking distance, transit influence thus extends to provide total coverage for the Downtown Area.

In addition to the three major area-wide elements there are a number of specific plans and projects relating to Downtown. Because their realization can add new dimensions to the Downtown design framework, some examples are briefly described here.

DOWNTOWN URBAN RENEWAL PLAN

Roughly coinciding with the area studied in this report, the Downtown Urban Renewal Plan has as its primary objective the revitalization of the area by stimulating private development which will provide an urban setting designed to serve a 24-hour resident population. The Plan is intended to strengthen the area as a major center of Government, private employment and retail activity, to promote residential development in appropriate areas, and to encourage the development of interesting and attractive buildings, open space and street design. These elements would be set in the context of a unifying system of special streets, parks and pedestrian ways.



METRO

Included within or serving the area will be Metro Center at 12th and G Streets NW., and seven other Metro stations. These station facilities will provide increased accessibility to the area from the city and region and will encourage new public and private development.

CENTER LEG FREEWAY

Recently partially opened, the Center Leg will ultimately extend from the S.W. Freeway to New York Avenue between 2nd and 3rd Streets. It is a significant transportation element in Downtown with a portion of it in a tunnel and a portion an open trench.

U.S. TAX COURT

Constructed on a site bounded by 3rd Street, D Street and the Center Leg Freeway, the project is planned to include a landscaped pedestrian plaza spanning the Center Leg Freeway from the proposed Tax Court Building to Second Street. This air rights development over the Freeway will be a continuation of the precedent established by construction of the new Labor Department building over the Freeway to the south of the plaza.

NATIONAL VISITOR/ TRANSPORTATION CENTER

Union Station's terminal located north of the Capitol is to be converted from a railroad facility to function in two capacities. On the one hand it will serve as the central information facility in Washington for receiving millions of visitors each year and introducing them to the Nation's Capitol; on the other hand it will function as a transportation center including Metro, bus and railroad connections to other parts of the city, region and country. Its garage to be constructed over the railroad tracks at the rear of the present structure will be easily accessible from arterials such as the Center Leg Freeway, Massachusetts and New York Avenues.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL BICENTENNIAL CIVIC CENTER

Located on a four block site just south of Mount Vernon Square, the new Civic Center will include exhibition areas, meeting rooms and associated facilities for convention delegates. It is estimated that the operation of the center will attract a large number of additional visitors to the city each year. The center is anticipated to make a significant contribution toward revitalization of the area.

FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

Preliminary plans for the college to be located on a site immediately north of Mount Vernon Square indicate that the campus will be approximately eleven acres in size. Most of the college facilities will be new although some limited rehabilitation of existing structures is planned, and the Old D.C. Public Library Building in the center of Mount Vernon Square is proposed for use as the main campus library. Currently plans call for the proposed 8th Street Pedestrian Mall to serve as the spine of the campus.





The design framework for Downtown should express the area's importance as the city's center of retail and business activity. Its physical design should interrelate local interests expressed in private and public facilities and activities in Downtown with Federal interests reflected by the Federal Triangle, Pennsylvania Avenue and Mall Area. Design should reflect the fact that these two areas together are the part of the city most extensively and variously used by large numbers of the general public, both residents and visitors. To accomplish this the following goals and objectives are proposed in order to provide Downtown with a unifying spatial concept:

DESIGN CONCEPT / GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOALS

Downtown should be the most accessible retail, office and governmental center in the National Capital Region.

The physical form of Downtown should be defined as a triangle with F and G Streets as the base and Mount Vernon Square as the apex.

The triangle's base along F and G Streets should be strengthened.

At Mount Vernon Square the apex of the triangle should be enhanced.

The diagonals of Downtown's triangular form established by Massachusetts Avenue and New York Avenue should be made more evident by creating appropriate relationships and character along their length.

As an essential supporting element of Downtown triangulation, the Eighth Street cross axis should be strengthened and made more evident.

OBJECTIVES

A more direct relationship should be established between the retail core and the National Visitor/Transportation Center so that people can easily move from one to the other.

The continuity of F and G Streets should extend over the freeway

space so that people at the Visitor/Transportation Center can be easily directed to facilities and activities in the retail core.

Utilizing connections such as Eighth Street, people associated with Civic Center activities should be directed into the retail core, while at the same time the Civic Center complex should be more accessible to people within the core.

Both the Civic Center and National Visitor/Transportation Center should serve people living, working or visiting in their immediate neighborhoods.

The Visitor/Transportation Center should stimulate, as well as be enhanced by, new activities in adjacent areas such as the GPO superblock and along Massachusetts Avenue leading toward Mount Vernon Square.

Neighborhood relationships should be established at the Civic Center site by stimulating appropriate new development on the superblock directly east of the Center; other relationships can be created by stronger connections with adjacent areas along Eighth Street south into the retail core and north into the Federal City College campus.

At Mount Vernon Square each of the radiating avenues and four subordinant squares should have

a distinct character and provide a variety of activities compatible with the main square.

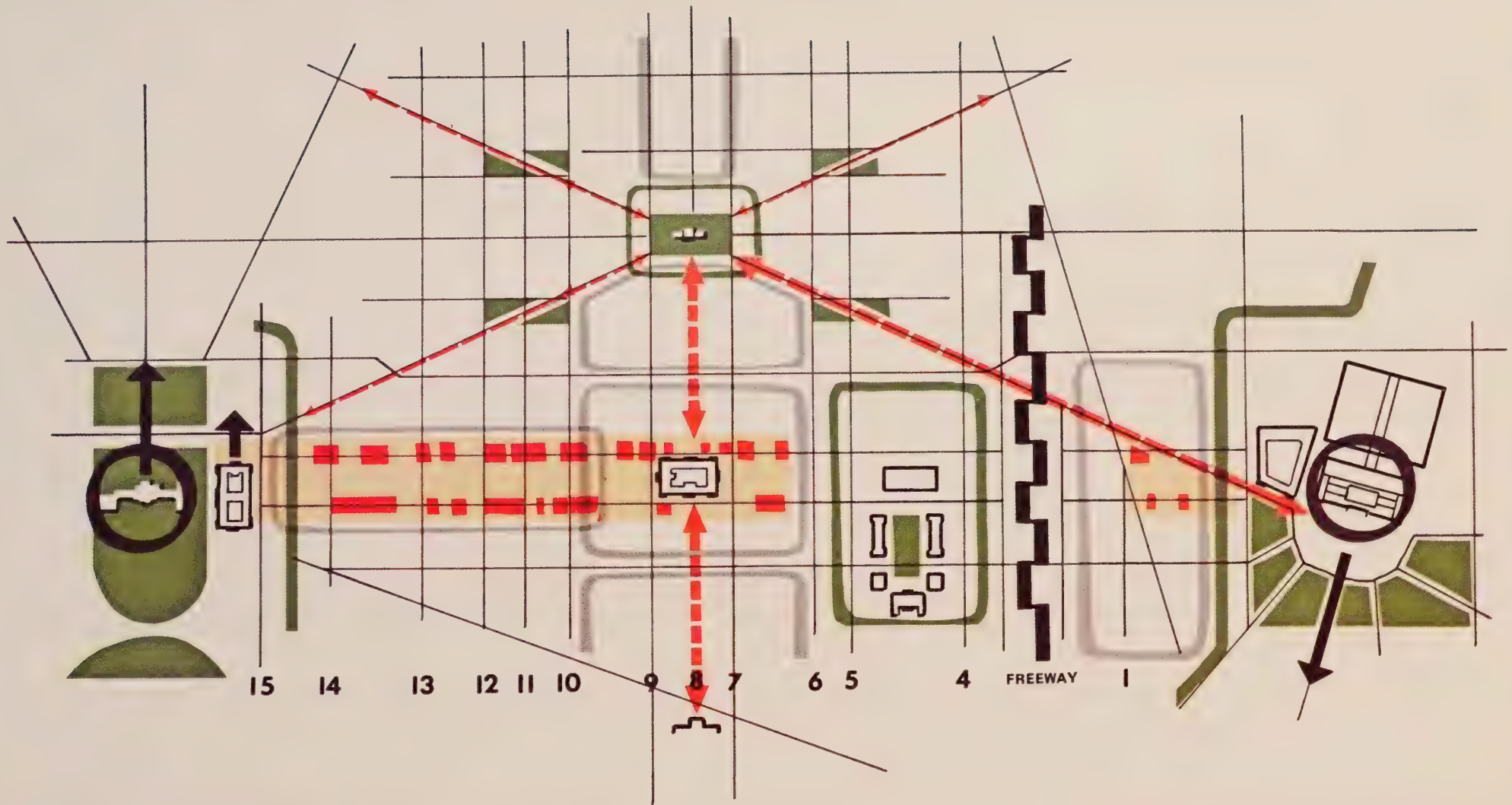
Precincts or areas located along the axial streets (F and G, and Eighth) should contain a variety of interests and people oriented activities so that those streets can have more than the character of linear malls.

Visually as well as functionally New York Avenue should serve as a direct connection between the White House and Mount Vernon Square so that people at each location are attracted to the other.

Massachusetts Avenue should both visually and functionally connect people oriented activities at the Civic Center with those at the Visitor/Transportation Center.

Eighth Street should be strengthened as a cross axis through strong visual and functional connections between Gallery Place, the Civic Center, Mount Vernon Square and Federal City College in order for people to easily move from one to the other.

The structuring of special streets and places and their utilization by people should strengthen the triangular design of Downtown as a unique and independent form.



DOWNTOWN DESIGN PROBLEMS. Design problems crop up throughout this area and pose serious questions concerning relationships between Downtown Precincts and within established activity zones. The solution of these problems will require a unified area-wide design approach.

Areas which serve as major focal points are barely developed around their periphery and are usually internally oriented precincts or spaces which make little use of connections or extensions into Downtown. The **BLACK CIRCLES**

mark two of these major focal points at the east and west ends of the area—the White House and Union Station. Although very different in purpose they are alike in having great monumental and functional significance. Yet there is no strong sense of direct connection between them and no orientation to the areas immediately adjacent or to the Downtown as a whole.

Since most park squares long ago lost the residential environment for which their garden scale was introduced, open-space treatment has generally been lim-

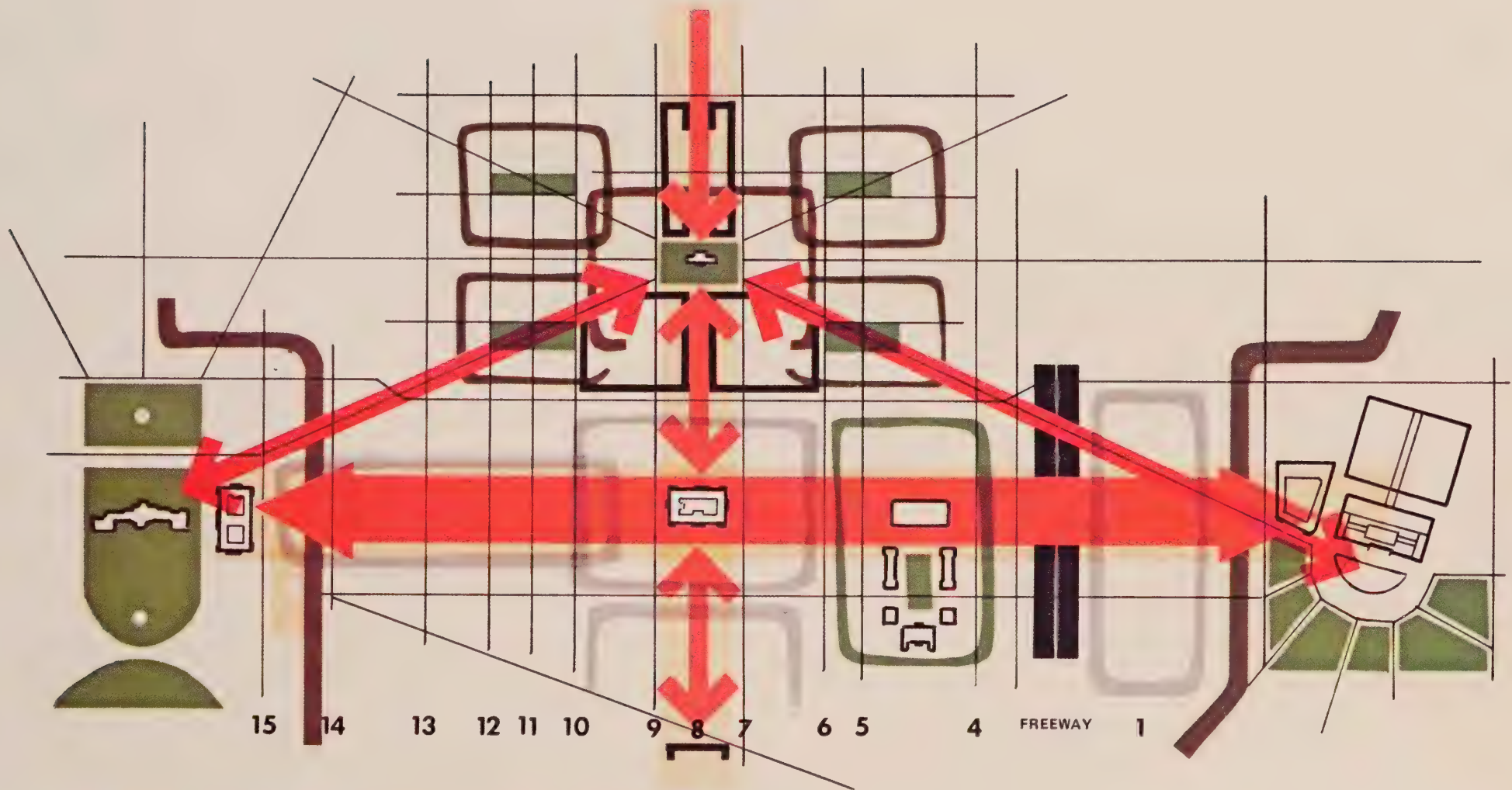
ited to building settings. **GRAY** outlines such existing precincts, areas with a wide variation in both their functional strength and visual character.

BROKEN LINES indicate lack of continuity in frontage character. This lack of continuity is acutely apparent in the retail core.

THIN ARROWS indicate that a fair amount of continuity exists along the length of streets or avenues but that little reciprocity exists between major elements located along their length.

LARGE ARROWS illustrate a lack of substantial character: it is fractured along Massachusetts Avenue, tenuous or non-existent on F and G Streets, it has a back street quality on Eighth, and it tapers off on Massachusetts and New York Avenues at the edge of Mount Vernon Square.

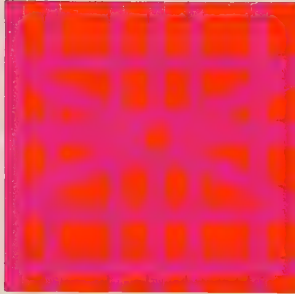
The **IRREGULAR BLACK LINE** depicts the disproportionate amount of space used by the Freeway and the fact that it destroys continuity in the precincts and streets which it crosses.



THE NEW DESIGN FRAMEWORK—ADAPTATIONS FROM THE OLD. By following the double main streets of the retail core a strong base line is laid out along the F and G Streets axis of the White House and National Visitor/Transportation Center. This base line is strengthened by a sequence of related commercial and institutional precincts, among them the focal points and monumental core linkages established by the L'Enfant Plan. The Mount Vernon

Square area forms an apex of additional in-town precincts above the base line. L'Enfant's Eighth Street cross axis is strengthened by a sequence of three focal points—the Civic Center, Mount Vernon Square and Federal City College. Triangulation of the Downtown area is made more evident by reinforcing the diagonals of New York and Massachusetts Avenues.





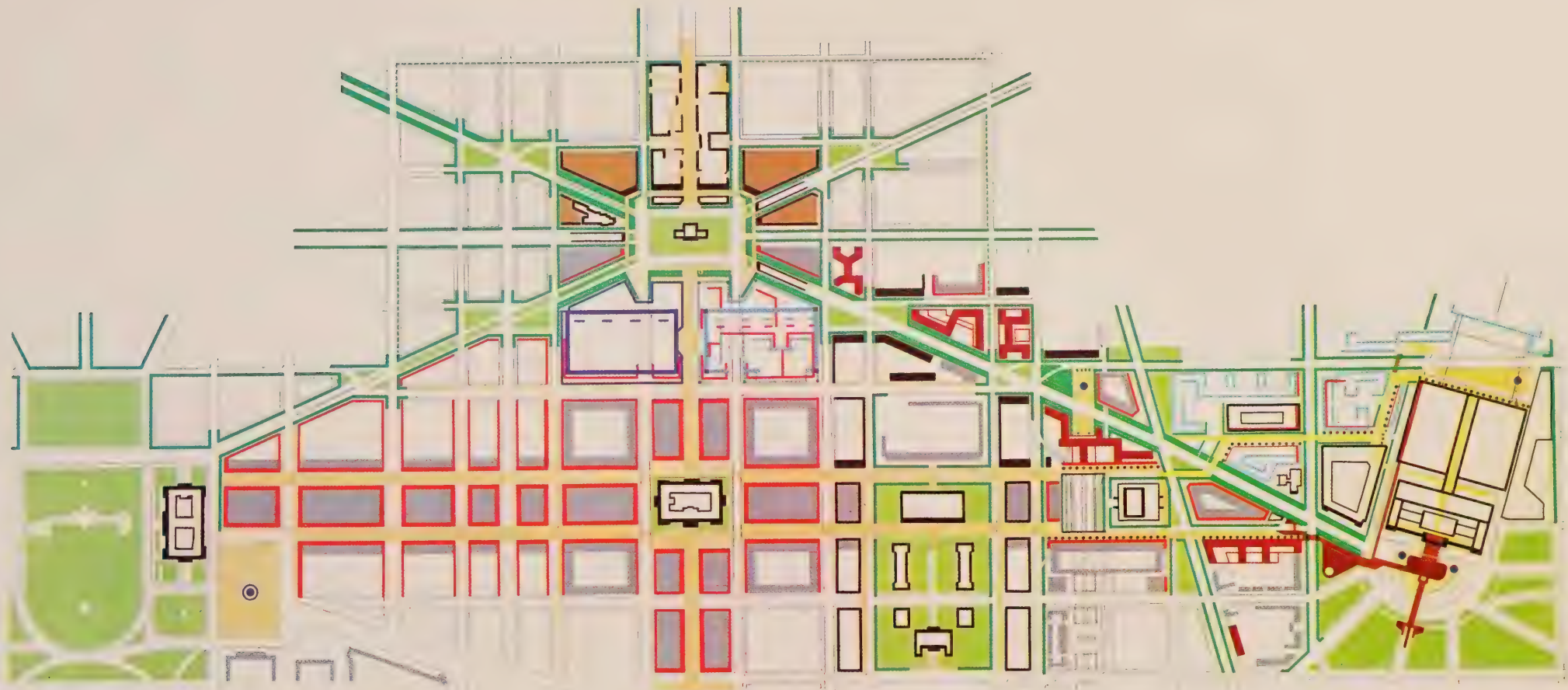
Recognizing that the establishment of design standards is only the first step toward revitalization of Downtown, an outline development scheme based on those standards is suggested in this section of the report. It recognizes that the character of specific design elements and their relationships to each other are an important aspect of effectively revitalizing Downtown. It also identifies the need to intensify economic activity and to facilitate the movement of people within the area. Finally, this concept clearly includes and at the same time strengthens the harmonious relationship between local and Federal interests.

A DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

It should be noted that the development concept and specific policies for design and activity elements described in this section of the report do not cover the entire design area; their principal emphasis is directed toward key development in the central and eastern portions. Therefore, it is important to first briefly describe some of the general design and activity characteristics anticipated for those portions of the Downtown design framework which are not covered in this report:

- To the south where current Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation proposals treat the transition from the commercial Downtown to the monumental Mall areas by emphasizing frontage street character and by including national public buildings, commercial activities and residential development.
- The western portion of the F and G Streets retail axis which is a dominant element of the White House precinct. Retail prominence needs to be intensified here in order to provide variety between the offices in the Federal Triangle and the private office precincts toward K Street.
- The area along New York Avenue from 15th Street to 10th Street which can provide the connection between Downtown and the K Street office developments.
- The remaining bulk of the Mount Vernon Square precinct, an area comparable in size to the entire Downtown shopping district as it now exists, which is still intended for treatment as a community of sub-precincts which are predominantly oriented to in-town residential character. A large residential population is clustered around this major northern feature of the Downtown activity and design structure. It is expected to attract as well as to encourage increased amenities and 24-hour activity in the area as a whole.

Based on the goals and objectives proposed in the preceding section of this report, the following development concept is suggested as one alternative approach to the revitalization of Downtown. Basic design and activity elements of this concept are shown on the Development Concept Diagram as a schematic representation of general land use objectives. Specific policy suggestions for these elements are presented in more detail on the following pages.



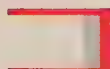
BASIC DESIGN AND ACTIVITY ELEMENTS



MAIN AXIAL FEATURES OR FOCAL POINTS. Location of historic landmarks or various civic activities where the symbolic qualities of buildings combine with prominence of location and activity zones.



INTENSIVE MASSING OF OFFICE DEVELOPMENT. Concentrations of employment and basic continuity in building bulk serve as major features of the design framework.



PREDOMINANT RETAIL FRONTAGES. Intensive retail character is reflected in lower floors and block interiors. This character is based on the continuity of double pedestrian streets, repeated cross-linkages and activity centers.



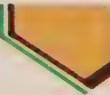
NEW SPECIAL-PURPOSE COMPLEXES AT MOUNT VERNON SQUARE. Superblocks developed as a transition between the retail core and other in-town functions to the north. They serve as major features to stimulate distinctively new precinct character at Mt. Vernon Square.



NORTH CAPITOL STREET SUPERBLOCKS: VISITOR/TRANSPORTATION CENTER SUPERBLOCK AND POTENTIAL RE-USE OF GPO SUPERBLOCK. A special mixture of land uses oriented toward the retail spine and stimulating distinctively new precinct character for the East End of the F and G Streets axis.



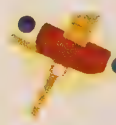
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE HOTEL POTENTIAL. Uniquely in-town character for this core edge stretch of the Avenue with special street frontage treatment growing out of a direct connection between the Civic Center and Visitor/Transportation Center.



RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL STREET AND PLACE POTENTIAL. Presence of residential sub-precincts prominently expressed in block frontage and superblocks on main squares and avenues as well as subordnant squares and streets.



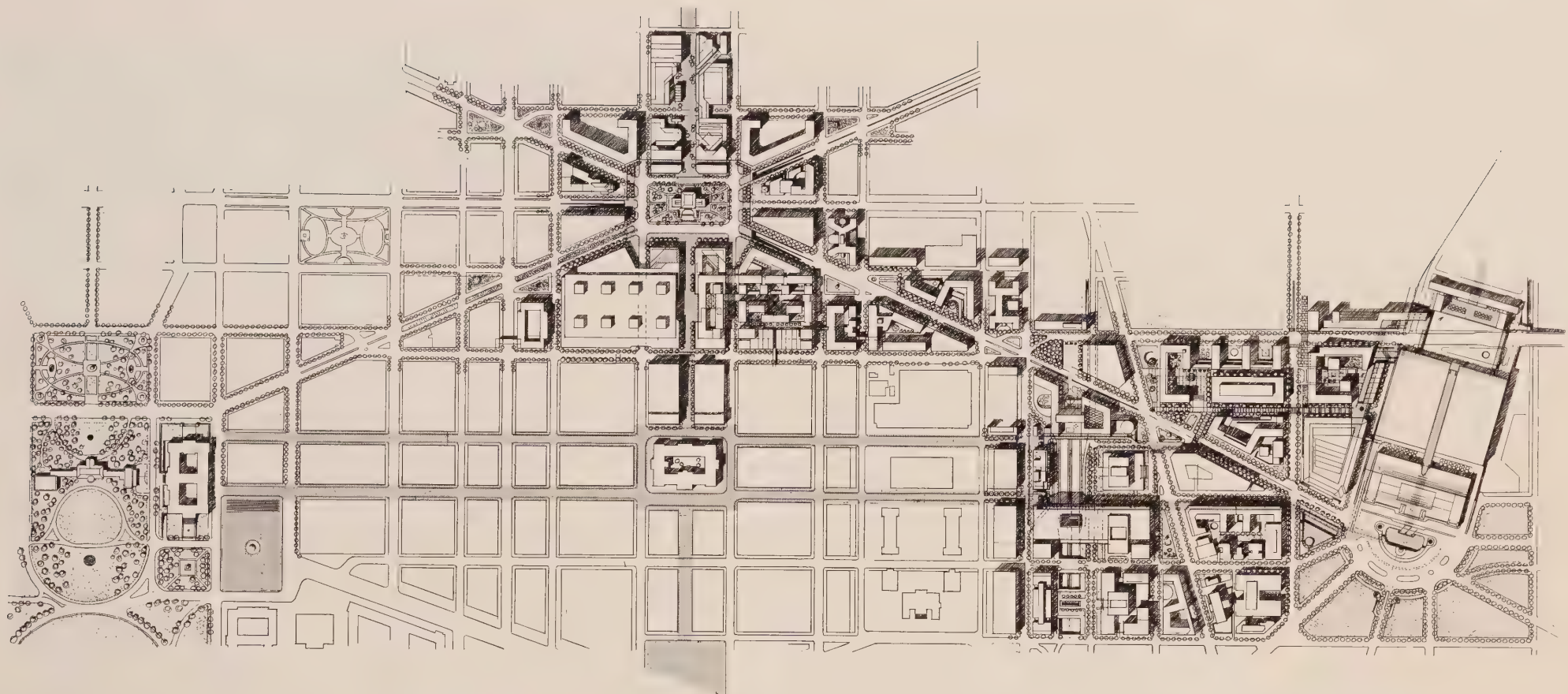
"STREETS-FOR-PEOPLE" PEDESTRIAN WAYS AND PLACES. Movement along axial lines or activity centers and other places oriented to increased pedestrian use of public space.



"VESTIBULE" OR FRONT TERMINAL CONNECTION TO NATIONAL VISITOR/TRANSPORTATION CENTER. Carrying F and G Streets axial character to an activity focal point in the original Union Station Plaza instead of ending in picturesque building or park vistas.



OPEN SPACE SPECIAL STREETS AND PLACES. Consistent landscape treatment of avenues and of places designed as focal points for activities of surrounding buildings.



The form this development concept might take is depicted on the illustrative site plan above.

SPECIFIC POLICY SUGGESTIONS FOR KEY DESIGN AND ACTIVITY ELEMENTS

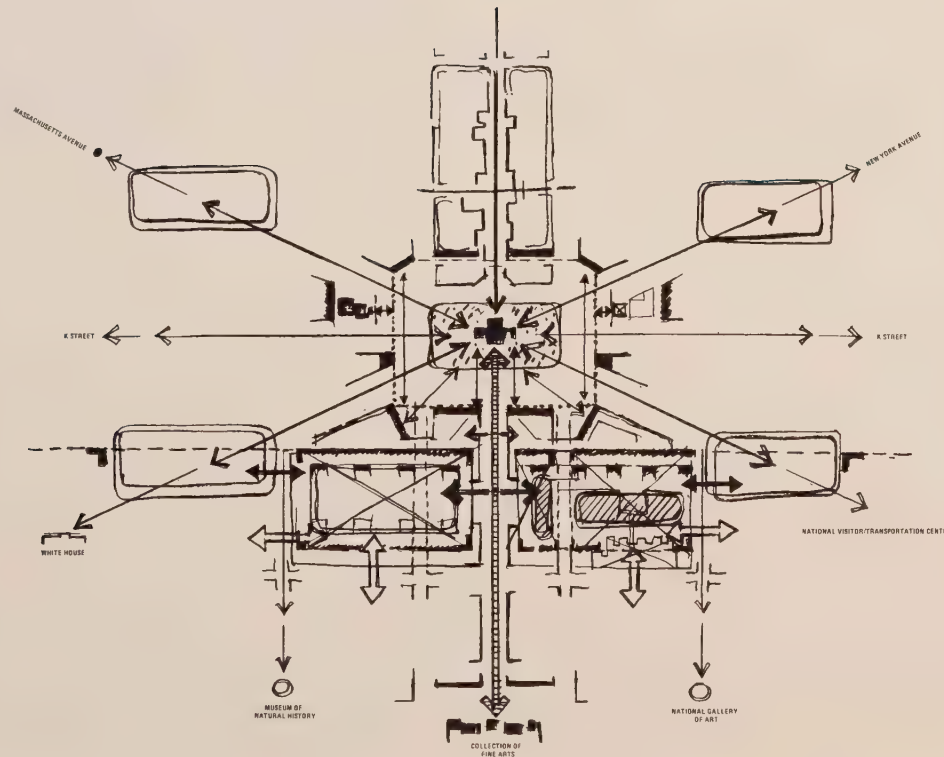
Main Axial Features or Focal Points

Axial features should be the principal civic and institutional means of having "qualities expressing . . . the Nation's Capital" evident throughout the area. Major efforts for new civic significance need to be made in connecting axial line elements to surrounding features at Mount Vernon Square and in approaches to the front of Union Station where direct vistas of Capitol Hill exist. Other instances of

integrating civic strong points into the design concept would be orientation of the Federal City College and Eisenhower Civic Center complex to the pedestrian way and flanking streets of the Eighth Street cross axis and orientation to F and G Streets of new public functions at the Pension Building and a Center Leg crossing.

It would be most appropriate for Downtown's symbolic identity to be derived from a sense of great variety in public as well as private uses of the major focal points.

This variety ranges from the purely symbolic nature of the Treasury Building's relationship with the general public to deliberately open and inviting qualities such as those at the National Visitor Center and the art galleries. Between these two extremes would be the campus environment of Federal City College, Judiciary Square and Georgetown University Law School, where open space and building space have quite different degrees of public usage and the buildings themselves vary.



TOWARDS LOCAL DESIGN STRUCTURE FOR THE MOUNT VERNON SQUARE PRECINCT. The local design theme of Mount Vernon Square reflects the triangulated design framework of Downtown. The triangular arrangement here is based on a south frontage which is broadened out by superblock development; the apex of the triangle is the projection of Federal City College northward to the Shaw community.

Plaza and building design lines and sight lines emphasize the precinct's orientation to the Eighth Street cross axis as it comes up from the Old Patent Office at F and G Streets, focus on the library landmark, make a new frame around the old park reservation and continue in the Federal City College layout.

Radiating avenues to subordinant squares define the broader precinct boundaries as well as major city connections.

Intensive Massing of Office Development

By providing strong continuity in building mass and in a sizeable working population, the office spine should strengthen Downtown's visual and activity image both internally and in the larger context of the L'Enfant City. The office spine emphasis shown along the F and G Streets axis of the White House is not aimed at producing individual building prestige, either in office building presence at street level (previous Pennsylvania Avenue proposals) or as detached towers above the retail base (as proposed by those urging a change in the height-of-buildings). The high rise design objective for either existing or future height limitations is for consistent identity of the F and G Streets profile above the much more varied character of the street shopping levels. Such a consistent upper frame would make the most individualistic treatment of the lower levels quite tolerable. At the same time a Downtown skyline would be introduced as a significant symbolic identity paralleling the lower roof planes of the Mall and Federal Triangle.

Predominant Retail Frontages

The retail core would continue on its double street basis from the Treasury Building to Judiciary Square; however, it should also extend into the East End with intensive commercial development between the civic activities on F and G Streets. At the Eighth Street cross axis it would be more appropriate for this double street spine to be expanded as a transition to the breadth of the cross axis, with its multiple corridor elements of the Eighth Street pedestrian way, 7th and 9th Streets service and the 7th Street Metro.

A narrow transition or sharp break in retail character at the crossing of these two axial elements would mean continued sacrifice of potentials in the L'Enfant Plan design structures as well as cutting back on such commercial activity as has historically developed on the crossing. The axial street functions of the retail precinct along F and G Streets should also not be over emphasized at the expense of commercial continuity in the precinct cross streets and on 7th and 9th, E and H Streets. These thoroughfares will also have

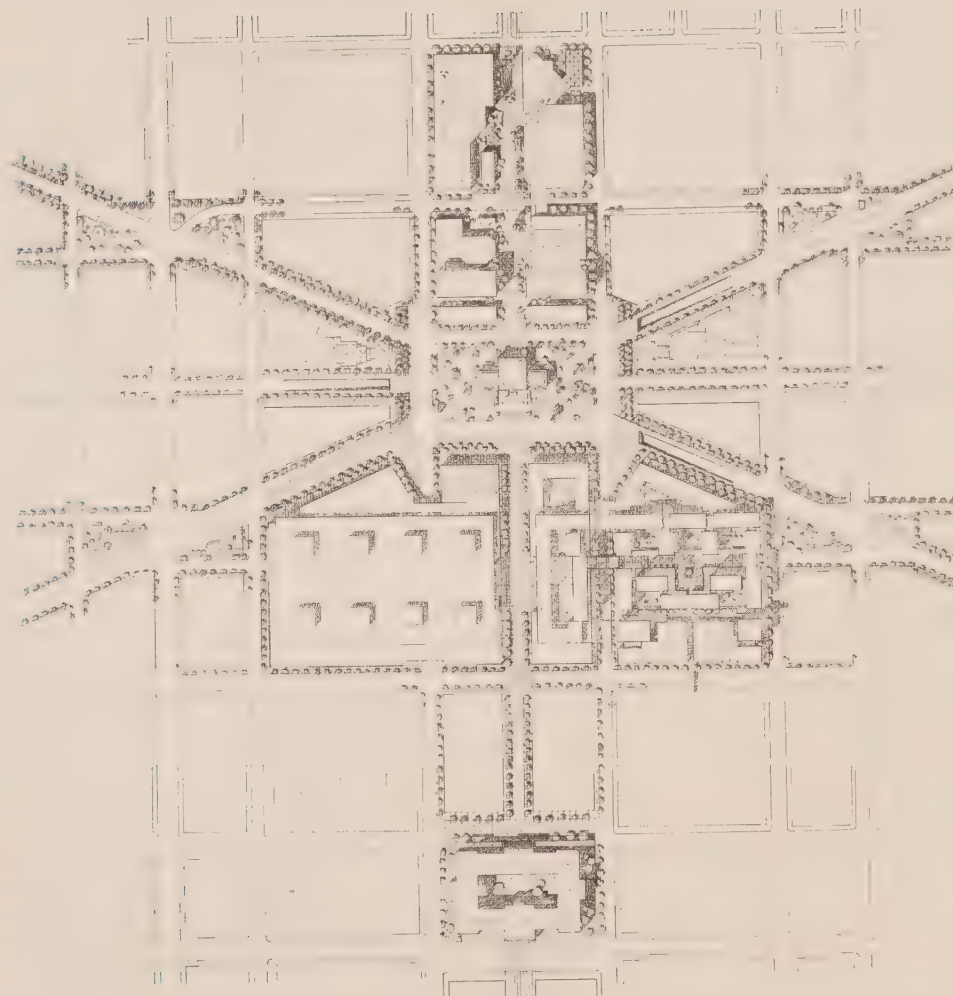
major importance as vehicular arrival zones and access points for the pedestrian oriented area.

Restoration of direct East End access to the National Visitor/Transportation Center and to the retail core should be accomplished by intensive reinforcements of F and G Streets from Judiciary Square east. This would involve continuity through air-rights development over the freeway and in street space arcading, both of which also should provide for mini-buses or similar people mover transit modes through the East End precincts and not just around them. As part of commercial interaction outside the retail precincts retail frontage would also be encouraged along New York Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue; these avenue frontages should be major reflections of orientation to the retail core.

MOUNT VERNON SQUARE: INITIAL TEST STUDY OF CIVIC CENTER POSSIBILITIES. The magnitude of the convention hall led to using air-space over Ninth Street and closing "Eye" Street for superbloc use. This superbloc approach opened up possibilities for reinforcing the Square with more generous sidewalk treatment and relating Downtown presence to this part of the L'Enfant design framework of avenues. Major elements of the Center could be

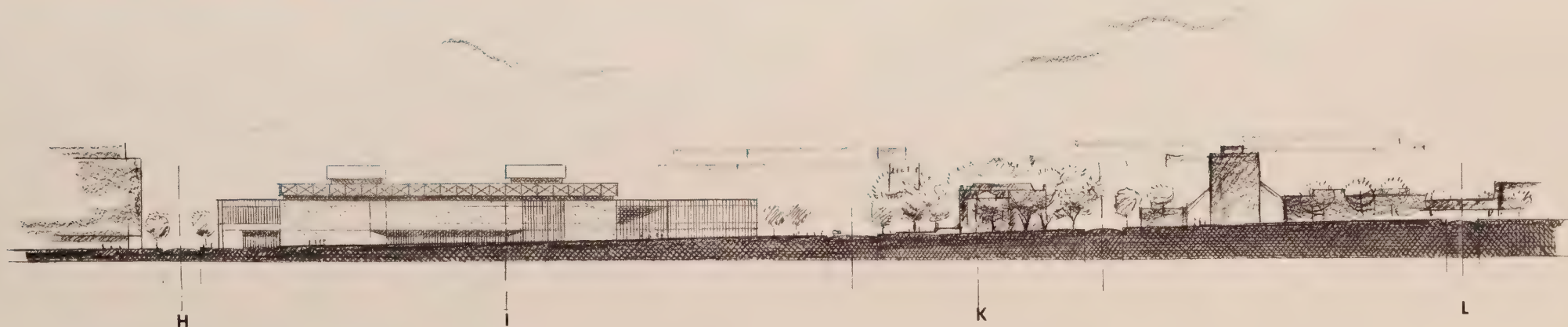
kept in the broadest parts of the site, keeping commercial street scenes close to the retail core at Eighth and H Streets.

Superblock potential on the east side of Eighth Street could have structural as well as size similarities with a Mount Vernon Square orientation, internal spine use of "Eye" Street, air space over Seventh Street and commercial street orientation to H Street.



MOUNT VERNON SQUARE: CIVIC CENTER AND FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE INTER-RELATIONSHIPS ACROSS THE SQUARE. The civic center effect is carried further along the Eighth Street cross axis. A low "dished" effect in heights will include the park and old library in a spatial frame centered on K Street. Low front and high back build-

ings of the FCC master plan emphasize the landmark's connection to the rest of the campus. Differences between the southern and northern halves of the Mount Vernon precinct are expressed by contrasting heights and architectural character shown in the background along Ninth Street (Seventh Street similar).



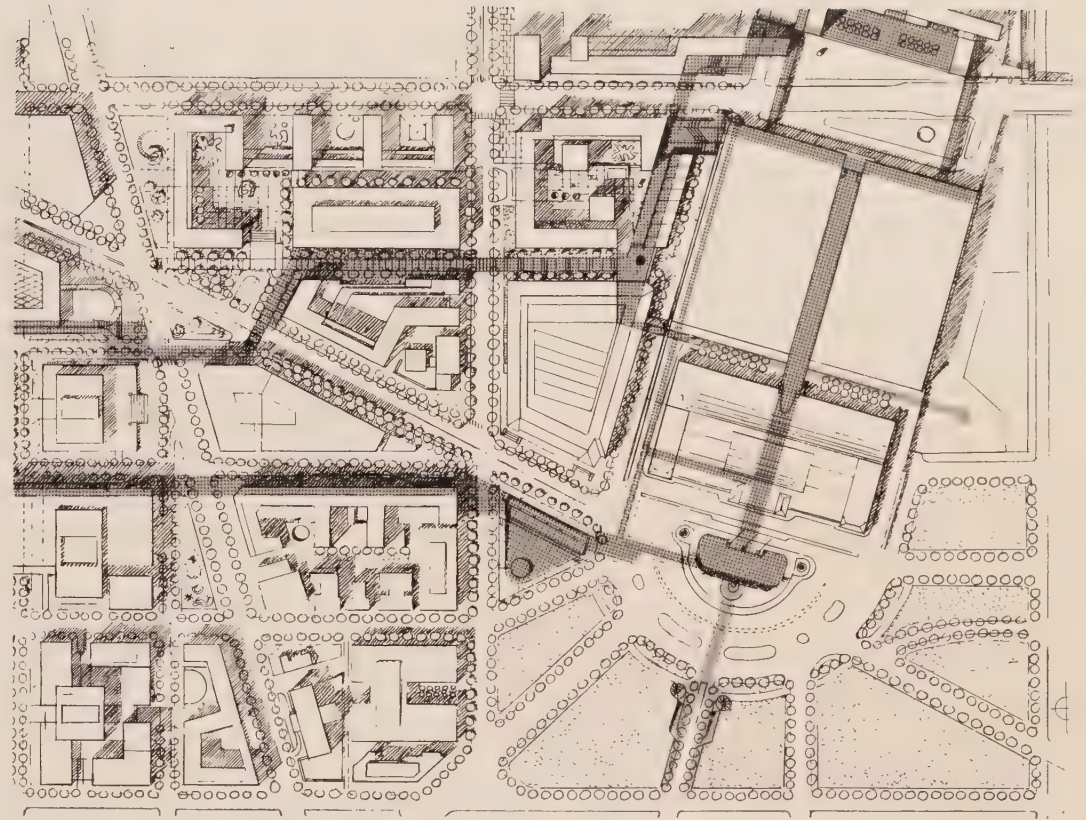
New Special-Purpose Complexes at Mount Vernon Square

The new special purpose complexes reflect increased efforts to capitalize on the area's proximity to the Mall and other Federal attractions, especially the new National Visitor/Transportation Center. Hence it is appropriate to have them in a distinctive new location on the Eighth Street cross axis, a major urban feature of the L'Enfant framework, instead of making spot intrusions on established activity zones.

The chief influence of elements on the Eighth Street cross axis needs to be directed toward strengthening north-south continuity between the urban core and areas further north. Hence the two superblocks south of Mount Vernon Square should substantially be oriented toward each other and the common pedestrian way. In addition these two large complexes should be related in design and development to Mount Vernon Square, the hub connecting the southside complexes with the Federal City College campus and residential sub-precincts to the north.

North Capitol Street Superblocks

The following superblock proposals would emphasize unifying concepts of land uses and coordinated internal movement as the means of producing an intensive urban precinct. These activities could range from discreet accommodation of service uses related to the Transportation Center at H Street to extension of visitor and general public attractions (such as additional museum and exhibit spaces, hotel/commercial complexes and special purpose offices) westward along Massachusetts Avenue between F Street and G Street. Coordination of activities should result in avoiding or removing large, single-purpose uses such as the Government Printing Office, since their scale is too large for the continuous activity and circulation needed for precinct identity and is generally unsuitable in a dense urban environment contemplated here.



GPO SUPERBLOCK RE-USE. A privately developed project is shown replacing GPO use of the superblock on the west side of North Capitol Street. The Massachusetts frontage is used for hotels, with ancillary commercial and retail frontages taking advantage of several street levels to provide a network of arcades, courtyards and lobbies connecting through to G Street at the center of the superblock.

The G Street spine would utilize the landmark character of the oldest GPO building's facade as a back drop for "streets for people" activity. Since the landmark was originally a free-standing building, its bulk and re-use can provide a transition and buffer to the greater privacy and intimacy of a residential compound along H Street.

VISITOR / TRANSPORTATION CENTER SUPERBLOCK. The National Visitor portion of the Center is generously open, a character which the Transportation Terminal should also have. This could be provided through an environment of pedestrian connections and activities, elements which cannot be provided on its steeply ramped and heavily travelled H Street approaches. This desirable environment can be provided in a succession of levels rising from G Street and North Capitol, over First Street and then to the H Street plaza above the railroad tracks. Thus, this circulation spine would make fuller use of the two public rights-of-way remaining in the superblock. Its interior location would allow the H Street frontage to develop in depth toward Massachusetts Avenue, possibly extending in public uses through the City Post Office building as special museum or exhibit concourses.

GPO SUPERBLOCK. Although now too cramped for GPO's growing needs the size of this superblock as established under the urban renewal plan should be retained for future planned development. The superblock should have a double orientation to vehicular access on both H Street and Massachusetts Avenue as well as to a pedestrian oriented spine along G Street.

Moreover, the GPO block to the west of North Capitol Street should be viewed as a key to the introduction of additional precinct development in adjacent areas.

NATIONAL VISITOR/TRANSPORTATION CENTER SUPERBLOCK. The different activity levels involved in this superblock generally, as well as in the G Street connection, should be utilized for development of a vertical mixture of land uses. In such development the secondary or service type uses related to the transportation elements (e.g. mail handling and vehicle servicing) could be vertically separated from more desirable precinct uses.

Massachusetts Avenue Hotel Potential

The "Special Street" character for the stretch of Massachusetts Avenue east of Mount Vernon Square should have a surrounding context of in-town residential development as well as a sense of direct inter-connection of convention and visitor facilities. Both as an architectural idiom and as varied activity, the strong presence of hotels in the Avenue scene would link these intermediate areas to tourist interests.

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE: SPECIAL STREET FRONTAGE WITH HOTELS. The Mount Vernon-Visitor Center connection becomes a uniquely in-town stretch of avenue. Thoroughfare traffic would be counter-balanced by street design to encourage building-related activity. Such hotel settings would also be compatible with in-town residential development in the vicinity.

The most crucial need for this kind of frontage is in closing the gap at the Avenue—Center Leg Freeway crossing. An avenue/hotel frontage could make better use of the bridge-building site between Third Street and New Jersey Avenue than a purely residential scheme might do. Continuity along Massachusetts Avenue at this mid-point of its Visitor Center/Mount Vernon Square stretch is especially critical for the larger design framework development of Downtown.



By stressing basic similarities and careful planning to avoid conflicts, the compatibility of hotels with in-town residential can permit integration of these two uses. An elaborate transition to the retail core should be avoided; it is too often detrimental to both transient and permanent housing. Similarities of hotel and in-town residential building types—their requirements for light, air and open space—should also lead to a greater emphasis on the character of civic and commercial elements in the East End portion of the F and G Streets spine. Consistent and continuous emphasis would also be important for the special street frontage of the Massachusetts Avenue link, since this frontage would enhance the Avenue's space for three rows of trees and landscaping and serve as a counter-balance to its traffic arterial character.

Residential Special Street and Place Potential

The residential presence on the northern half of Mount Vernon Square should be a strong counterpart of the civic center influences to the south; this presence would reflect the predominantly in-town residential character of the larger Mount Vernon Square precinct. As in the south-side complexes, design of the Square itself should be gauged to the enhancement of residential building frontages, including sites well back along the avenues. Likewise residential sub-precincts east and west of Eighth Street should be interrelated by openness and building character in the Federal City College campus.

For Eighth Street distinctiveness as a connection to the Shaw community features north of the Mount Vernon Area, residential intensity and other characteristics of the large corner blocks on Mount Vernon Square should be similar both east and west of Federal City College. The smaller blocks forming the sides of the Square should also reflect residential presence by use as community facilities. Such facilities with special architectural features could well highlight more local orientation of the Eighth Street axis above

K Street. As the church at 9th and K Streets (Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church) now does, distinctive community facilities and twin low-rise frontages at Federal City College would retain part of the Square setting as an ensemble which would repeat the scale of the old library building, an historic remainder of the original community.

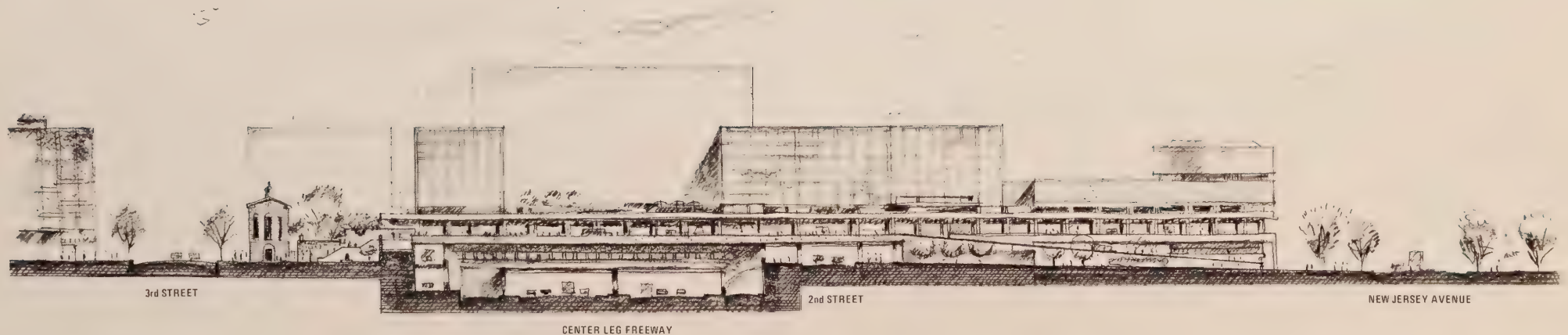
Other distinctive locations in the design framework of the Mount Vernon Square Area, such as those along the avenues and facing on subordinant squares, also offer opportunities for reintroducing residential uses. Even at the very edge of the area there are such places, an example being the air-rights site at H and Massachusetts in the Northwest 1 Urban Renewal Area.

TO AND FROM THE EAST END BY BRIDGING THE FREEWAY. Beginning at the Third Street edge of the Judiciary Square precinct, the lines of both F and G Streets are carried along on commercial structures across the freeway depression and into the East End precinct. This would not entail a full-blown extension of the F and G retail spine; only the south side of F Street and the north side of G Street are treated as bridge-buildings, leaving an open space between as a distinctive portal-point where the freeway meets the area design framework.

The "street for people" rises a floor above normal street level in order to clear ramps to the main roadways, which in turn requires passing over Second Street.

From Third Street there is room to rise with gentle stairs and small ramps to the bridging level, thus giving interesting continuity to both the foot traffic and mini-bus routes of the "streets for people" system.

From above Second Street long arcaded ramps lead down to New Jersey Avenue at the heart of the East End precinct.

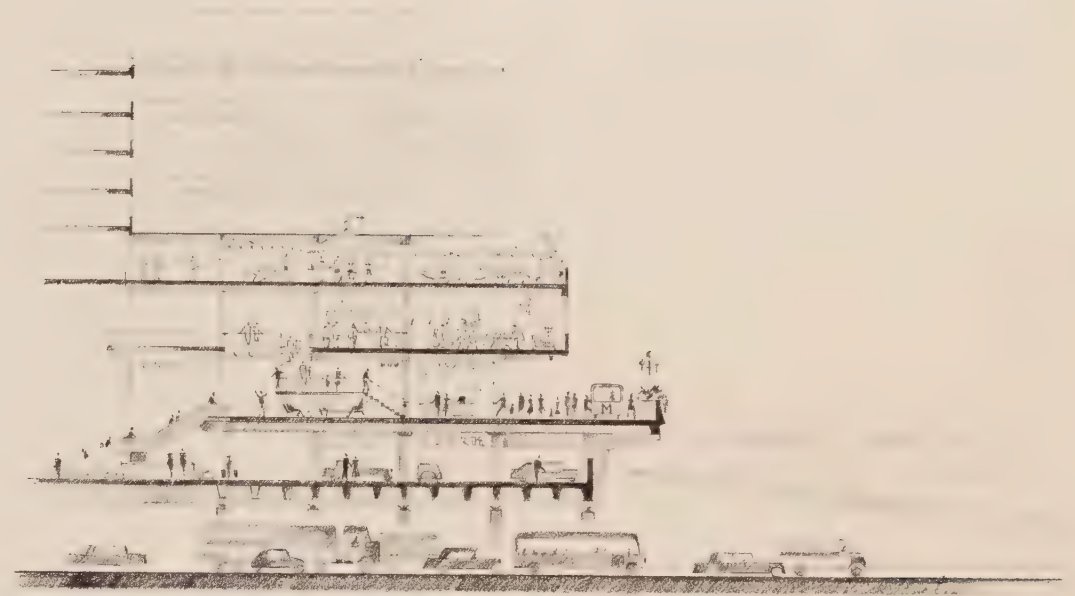


“Streets for People” Pedestrian Ways and Places

Pedestrian movement should be encouraged along the full length of the major streets. This movement would include mini-buses or other mechanical people movers with slow speeds and flexible transfer arrangements. In effect all of these streets would become special places and could be characterized as linear public squares. Their treatment, unlike that of Washington’s formal or park squares, should not be that of a landscaped sanctuary or contrast to the surrounding buildings. Along retail frontages there should be flexible displays catering to a variety of tastes, seasonal programs and consumer activities ranging from serious business to “just looking” interest.

In treating the street as a reflection or complement of fronting building character, long term hardware should be minimized. Too much hardware would establish shapes in the streets and introduce elaborate or permanent facilities which would mask and might outlive the fronting buildings. However, substantial physical improvement of the public space is required.

In addition to the “streets for people” conversion of F and G Streets, there should be more emphasis on a unified treatment of Gallery Place and Mount Vernon Square to emphasize their cross axis qualities and relationships. Since it is to be a new center of pedestrian activity, Mount Vernon Square needs additional open areas around its edges to protect the existing park square from over usage and also to provide more urban open space in proportion to new building intensities. There is a similar need at the four subordinant squares on the intersecting avenues. Moreover, at Gallery Place emphasis should be on street area activities associated with the National Collection of Fine Arts and the Portrait Gallery.



A “BRIDGE FOR PEOPLE” VERSION OF THE “STREETS FOR PEOPLE”. Could operate on several levels and in depth as well as length over the freeway. Structural space for spanning the freeway could also include parking decks.

“Vestibule” or Front Terminal Connection to the National Visitor/Transportation Center

A good example of how public spaces should share the predominate activity of an adjacent building, even if the space be primarily intended for picturesque or symbolic vistas, is the Union Station Plaza. Although the Visitor Center and transportation changes will diminish the once busy comings and goings on the plaza, the activities replaced in this area should not include through traffic. In this space opportunities should be restored for visitors to sense the original intent of having this place serve as an entering experience to the National Capital. Especially after being confined within vehicles for long trips and before going on visiting tours or to business activities, there should be a pause for direct and personal orientation to the city and an opportunity to experience the vistas toward Capitol Hill, the Mall and the streets and radiating avenues.

As people move from the new National Visitor/Transportation Center, they should be oriented toward Downtown and other parts of the city as well as toward the monumental core. Hence the only modification

suggested for the original station plaza (but a significant adaptation) is a special type of “streets for people” connection of the Center, the Plaza and the Square areas with the Downtown East End frontage on North Capitol Street.

Visual and physical contact with F and G Streets would be emphasized through underpasses and large open sunken spaces landscaped and lighted at night. New vestibule connections with these spaces would be needed with the attendant requirement that the continuity of pedestrian movement not be broken by the several vehicle ways leading to and from the center. The underpasses need not be white tiled tunnels, but rather concourses housing displays or introducing the pedestrian to the various aspects of Downtown. These underpasses and open sunken spaces would also provide easy access to the Visitor Center Metro Station and its connections to the city and region.

Open Space Special Streets and Places

Avenues and streets should serve as wide attractive open space connecting links. Special design treatment should be utilized to bring out important street themes and identity. Especially in the more intensively built-up environment of Downtown such design should continue to include the unifying theme of street trees which characterizes the low scale and park like quality of the city as a whole. The lines of these trees should follow the alignment of connecting avenues and streets; at the focal point squares, however, street trees should be used to emphasize the squares’ open character by reinforcing the building setbacks. The openness of the squares could be further reinforced by treating them as landscaped plazas.

Large squares such as Judiciary, Franklin and Union Station Plaza offer the best opportunities for distinctive urban parks. Their green character alone would make them major features of the design framework. Since they are also affiliated with buildings and with connective streets or avenues, their planted character can be merged into landscaped plaza character for more integration with adjacent

buildings. An illustration of this integration is being introduced at Judiciary Square where a building set-back will contribute space for constructing landscaped plazas along the sides of the original square.

Massachusetts Avenue and Mount Vernon Square are the design framework elements most in need of attention as an open space special street and a special place. Between the Visitor Center and Mount Vernon Square the avenue should have a double row of trees. Protected from traffic by this tree screen, the hotel and residential activities suggested in this report could stimulate special street activities and amenities in the street space between the buildings and the sidewalks. Mount Vernon Square, like Judiciary Square, has a park character to be preserved, although it is more adversely impacted by vehicular traffic. To provide additional activity related to the buildings surrounding the Square, landscaped plaza treatment should be carried around its perimeter.



EAST END: THE F STREET CONNECTION IN UNION STATION PLAZA. A lower level passage fitted between the fountain and Columbus Memorial elements of the original plaza design, providing separate pedestrian access to the Visitor Center's lower level exhibits. The concourse links below the streets, reaching to other plaza spaces as well as the Metro Station and into F Street at North Capitol Street. These spaces and routes can carry Visitor Center influence across the traffic streams, giving access to the park spaces toward the Capitol at the same time that front door contact is made with basic elements of Downtown's design framework.

G STREET CONTINUITY AT STREET LEVEL. Illustrates the small space around the landmark Old Adas Israel Synagogue at Third Street. Ramping and stairs to reach the bridge-building level can be used to create a small focal point at the edge of the Judiciary Square precinct, making a civic feature out of an engineering problem. Other interest at this point would stem from the proximity of several uses: on the bridge hotel development would overlook the freeway portal-space with Georgetown Law School at one end. At Third Street the little plaza and synagogue are flanked by a special-purpose office building, a block of apartment buildings north of G Street and municipal offices to the south.

CONCLUSION

Prepared by the staff of NCPC this design concept is proposed to serve as a guide for those involved in the revitalization of Downtown Washington, D.C. In order to demonstrate the kind of direction these design guidelines can offer, the alternative development concept contained herein and based on these guidelines suggests the way in which revitalization of Downtown might be directed. This direction would provide for an harmonious relationship between the local interests focused within the Downtown area and Federal and National interests expressed in the Federal Triangle, Pennsylvania Avenue and Mall area.

After careful review by interested and affected individuals, organizations and agencies, appropriate aspects of this proposal should be adopted as public policy in order that the two basic concerns of this report might be implemented—that Downtown is revitalized in an orderly and satisfying manner and that Federal and local interests are more successfully joined in the urban fabric of this great city.

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Special recognition is given to the following members of the staff who have contributed in great measure to this study and report:

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Fred Figall.



NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20576

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

/ July 3, 1975 |

TRANSMITTAL MEMORANDUM NO. 1

Transmitted herewith are replacement pages and maps on which appear modifications to the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital adopted through June 30, 1974, pursuant to the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, or on which material has been rearranged since its last publication. The loose leaf format should facilitate insertion of these replacement pages and maps in your copy of the Comprehensive Plan.

In accordance with amendments to the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, effective July 1, 1974, modifications and additions to the Comprehensive Plan adopted after July 1 will be published jointly by the Commission and District of Columbia Government.

Additional copies of the Comprehensive Plan may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for a subscription fee of \$17.75. Each subscription includes any additions and modifications which may be adopted through April 30, 1977.

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

REMOVE Title Page

INSERT Title Page

REMOVE Pages 200-1, 200-2, and 200-3

INSERT Pages 200-1 (dated 6/30/74), 200-2, and 200-3 (dated 6/30/74)

REMOVE Pages 340-1 through 340-8

INSERT Pages 340-1 through 340-8 (dated 6/30/74)

REMOVE Pages A3401-1, A3401-2, A3401-7, and A3401-8

INSERT Pages A3401-1 (dated 6/30/74), A3401-2, A3401-7 (dated 6/30/74),
and A3401-8 (dated 6/30/74)

REMOVE Pages A3402-5 through A3402-8

INSERT Pages A3402-5 through A3402-8 (dated 6/30/74)

REMOVE Pages 391-1 and 391-2

INSERT Pages 391-1 (dated 6/30/74) and 391-2

REMOVE Pages 392-1 and 392-2

INSERT Pages 392-1 (dated 6/30/74) and 392-2

REMOVE the following maps dated 1/31/74:

General Land Use Objectives: 1970/1985
NCPC Map File No. 04.00/100.00-27333

Parks and Recreation Facilities, Diagram No. 1
National Open Space System: 1970/1985
NCPC Map File No. 70.00/100.00-27334

Parks and Recreation Facilities, Diagram No. 2
Local Recreation System: 1970/1985
NCPC Map File No. 73.00/100.00-27335

Mass Transportation Plan
NCPC Map File No. 40.00/100.00-27336

Major Thoroughfare Plan
NCPC Map File No. 44.00/100.00-27337

INSERT the following maps dated 6/30/74:

General Land Use Objectives: 1970/1985
NCPC Map File No. 04.00/100.00-27702

Parks and Recreation Facilities, Diagram No. 1
National Open Space System: 1970/1985
NCPC Map File No. 70.00/100.00-27703

Parks and Recreation Facilities, Diagram No. 2
Local Recreation System: 1970/1985
NCPC Map File No. 73.00/100.00-27704

Mass Transportation Plan
NCPC Map File No. 40.00/100.00-27705

Major Thoroughfare Plan
NCPC Map File No. 44.00/100.00-27706

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Adopted
Pursuant
to the
National
Capital
Planning Act
of 1952,
as amended

- 200.00 **GENERAL LAND USE OBJECTIVES: 1970/1985**
- 200.10 **Basic Plan Principles**
- 200.11 New developments serving regional and national functions should be confined to areas already committed to Federal, central city employment, and institutional uses.
- 200.12 To accommodate new growth, increased development densities are an appropriate objective for selected locations. However, in order to maintain the open character of the city, the overall development pattern of predominantly moderate density should continue.
- 200.13 Features unique to the District's individual communities should be preserved and enhanced in order to encourage in the residents a sense of responsibility for and identification with their neighborhoods.
- 200.14 All physical development for the city should be carried out within an overall design framework.
- 200.15 Qualities expressing Washington's role as the Nation's Capital should not be confined solely to the monumental areas but should be apparent throughout the city.
- 200.20 **Basic Plan Policies: Regional/National Elements - Employment**
- 200.21 Over the next 20 years the Central Employment Area should continue as the National Capital Region's primary commercial center and the most important concentration of employment. However, its growth should be accommodated largely within the area presently committed to downtown functions and generally without exceeding the densities and heights permitted by existing law and regulations.
- 200.22 Federal employment in the Region should continue to be concentrated in the central city; the current relative distribution of Federal jobs, approximately 60 percent in the District of Columbia and 40 percent elsewhere in the Region, should be maintained during the next two decades. Within the District, new Federal employment should continue to be concentrated largely in the Central Employment Area, although some new Federal employment should be allocated to uptown center locations.
- 200.23 Outside the Central Employment Area, but still within the District, employment should be consolidated in selected locations. In most cases these new employment centers should be in the vicinity of rapid transit stations in order to provide adequate access.
- 200.24 As indicated on NCPC Map File No. 04.00/100.00-27702,"General Land Use Objectives: 1970/1985," major non-industrial employment centers outside the Central Employment Area should be of two types:
- 200.241 *Uptown center:* A multi-purpose major activity center, with strong transit orientation and a significant concentration of employment (total employment typically in the 5,000 - 10,000 range) and high-density residential as the principal elements, developed in a manner which serves the surrounding lower-density community while protecting it from avoidable intrusions.

- 200.242 *Independent employment center:* With or without transit, a major special-purpose center (in some cases entirely Federal) which, though developed internally in a unified way, stands functionally independent of the surrounding community.
- 200.25 Chanceries and international organizations should be encouraged to locate in the established International Center at the old Bureau of Standards site on Connecticut Avenue, NW at Van Ness Street.
- 200.26 Industrial employment within the District should be consolidated at selected locations, notably along the New York Avenue Corridor. More efficient industrial complexes should be developed in areas with good access to rail and highway transportation.
- 200.30 **Basic Plan Policies: Regional/National Elements - Institutions**
- 200.31 Existing colleges and universities in the District of Columbia should accommodate their anticipated growth largely through the more intensive development of their existing campuses. Vertical rather than horizontal expansion should be encouraged, both to emphasize the identity of the institution and to preserve the adjacent neighborhood.
- 200.32 Hospital construction within the District during the next two decades should consist largely of the expansion and modernization of existing facilities.
- 200.40 **Basic Plan Policies: Regional/National Elements - Park System**
- 200.41 The regional/national park system should be expanded, primarily through the completion of Fort Circle Park and the system of waterfront parks along the banks of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.
- 200.42 Although much remains to be done to complete the landscape composition of the Mall and its adjoining park areas (the Capitol grounds, the Tidal Basin, West Potomac Park, the Ellipse, and the White House grounds), their present boundaries and design concepts should not be altered.
- 200.50 **Basic Plan Policies: Community Elements - Residential**
- 200.51 For the residential areas within the District, the objective of improving the quality of living environment should take precedence over the objective of providing for a significant population increase during the next two decades.
- 200.52 A wide choice of good housing of various types should be available in each major residential section of the city.
- 200.53 The character of residential development—height, density, and type—should be related to the relative accessibility, geographic setting, historic context, and existing pattern of each area and, most importantly, to the needs of the people residing in the city. While higher densities are appropriate at uptown center and highly accessible locations, low to moderate densities should be the prevailing characteristic for most of the residential sections.
- 200.60 **Basic Plan Policies: Community Elements - Supporting Facilities**
- 200.61 In addition to their primary educational function, public schools should be designed to assume a growing role as community recreation and service centers for all age groups.

Schools and school playgrounds should serve as important neighborhood recreation facilities for both indoor and outdoor activities. In many cases school buildings should be designed to provide space for other vital programs such as public health and public welfare.

- 200.62 Wherever possible, new schools and associated playspace and recreational facilities should be grouped as unified campuses to provide a richer academic offering and to afford economies in the use of scarce land.
- 200.63 As a minimum, approximately two acres of land per thousand population should be provided in all sections of the city in local parks, playground and school-associated recreational facilities.
- 200.64 Although many new local recreational facilities are needed, the most significant development should be in the form of new, large, multi-purpose recreation areas ranging from 10 to 20 acres in size.
- 200.65 Whenever possible, new schools, libraries, health facilities and local shopping facilities should be located and designed to serve as elements of community centers. In addition to increasing efficiency, these centers can help to give identity and character to residential sections. As indicated on NCPC Map File No. 04.00/100.00-27702, "General Land Use Objectives: 1970/1985," major community center developments should generally consist of four types in terms of their make-up and functional emphasis:
- 200.651 *School-oriented District recreation center:* A campus-type arrangement of about 20 acres relating open space and other community facilities to a major school plant (generally two or more schools) with all facilities developed in a unified way.
- 200.652 *Park-oriented District recreation center:* The largest of the local facilities designed primarily to accommodate recreation programs for all age-groups—generally in the 20-acre class—occasionally within a natural setting and normally independent of the school system.
- 200.653 *Special community street:* A multi-purpose center relating community functions (generally other than schools and playspace), local shopping, and housing—all organized along a mall-type facility given over largely to pedestrians.
- 200.654 *Community shopping cluster:* Community facilities, local shopping, and housing related in an organized way primarily around a key intersection. Significant community center functions would be expected to be performed also at all seven of the major uptown centers. Altogether, between 50 and 60 locations within the city are suggested for development as major community centers.

340.00 **PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES**

340.10 **Background**

340.11 Washington has a setting of great natural beauty and has benefited over the years from farsighted park planning. Since the allocation of nearly a square mile of land to parks by the original L'Enfant Plan, Washington has been renowned as a city of parks and open spaces.

340.12 The parklands of the Nation's Capital contain a broad diversity of resources. There are areas clearly related to national functions and there are those areas that by their size, location, nature, and use are of local or regional significance and relate more directly to the needs of local residents for recreation and open space.

340.13 Its monumental parks, stately avenues, and beautifully landscaped squares and circles make Washington unique among American cities. The Mall, stretching from the Capitol west to the shores of the Potomac River, is one of the world's great urban open spaces.

340.14 Unfortunately, the outstanding quality of these national areas is not matched by the availability of local recreation areas and facilities. Few sections of the city have sufficient land in playgrounds and recreation centers and few of the facilities that do exist are, in their design capacity, equal to the level of use which they should support.

340.15 Washington has finite open space resources and there is an increasing demand upon those resources from visitors, as well as residents. Therefore, in addition to expanding and making better use of the local park system, many areas in the national open space system should be utilized to a greater extent.

340.20 **Basic Plan Policies**

340.21 *While the land areas for all public open space within the city should be increased, greater relative prominence should be given to continuing the development of park and recreation lands serving the everyday outdoor recreation needs of the city's resident population.* The local system would include playgrounds and park areas within the city which have the potential for serving largely the communities which open on to them. A majority of the triangles and other small reservations which serve as decorative parks within the city also would be part of the local system. On the other hand, reservations primarily identified with Washington as the National Capital, either through their use or function or through the setting which they provide, would continue to serve both residents and visitors as part of the national open space system. Altogether, total acreage in public open space within the District of Columbia should be increased by almost ten percent by 1985, from a current total of about 8,500 acres to about 9,300 acres, as indicated in the table below. More than 5,100 acres—nearly 60 percent of all open space in the city—would constitute the local park and recreation system.

**EXISTING AND PROGRAMMED PARK AND RECREATION SPACE
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY JURISDICTION**

	Existing Function (1970) (in acres)			Programmed Function (1985) (in acres)		
	Total	National	Local	Total	National	Local
National Park Service	7,500	7,000	500	7,000 ¹	3,500	3,500 ²
Department of Agriculture	365	365 ³	-	365	365 ³	-
Smithsonian Institution	155	155 ⁴	-	155	155 ⁴	-
Architect of the Capitol	105	105 ⁵	-	105	105 ⁵	-
Department of Defense	-	-	-	125	-	125 ⁶
District of Columbia Government	400	-	400	1,560	-	1,560
	8,525	7,625	900	9,310	4,125	5,185

¹ See Appendix 3401 for list of National Park Service Reservations by function.

² Of these 3,500 acres, 3,300 are the combined area of Rock Creek Park, Fort Circle Park, and stream valley park reservations which would serve essentially local roles.

³ National Arboretum.

⁴ National Zoological Park.

⁵ U.S. Capitol Grounds and other park areas under Architect of the Capitol jurisdiction.

⁶ McMillan Reservoir property and Bolling-Anacostia property.

340.22 *Although reduced in number and land area through transfers to the local recreation system, the elements of the national open space system in the District should continue to support a wide range of outdoor recreation roles. Parts of the Mall and West Potomac Park should be designed to provide greater recreational opportunities. Additional sports centers should be provided on reservations outside the monumental core, such as Anacostia and Oxon Cove Parks. Furthermore, a significant number of larger, more versatile local recreation centers should still be provided on national reservations. The elements of the national system in the District are shown on Diagram No. 1, "National Open Space System: 1970/1985," NCPC Map File No. 70.00/100.00- 27703.*

340.23 *The facilities in the local system should provide for activities of interest to all age groups in all sections of the city. The system should include parks as well as playgrounds. Some would be associated with schools, others would be separate. The typical facility should have some space for passive recreation as well as for active use. The system should include waterfront, as well as inland or "highland" facilities. Recreation centers and park areas in each major section of the city should vary in size and character of accommodations. The elements of the local system are shown on Diagram No. 2, "Local Recreation System: 1970/1985," NCPC Map File No. 73.00/100.00-27704, and in Appendix 3402.*

340.30 **Specific Plan Policies - National Open Space System**

340.31 *Although the Mall and West Potomac Park serve primarily as formal settings for the Capitol, the White House, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Jefferson Memorial, these areas should be developed as an attractive year-round park for all ages. Activities on the Mall east of 14th Street will be limited largely by the presence of major museums and galleries in a formal setting. However, West Potomac Park, which is not so closely identified with the monuments, should have the full range of activities to be*

expected in one of the great urban parks of the world. Observatory Hill should be added to and redesigned as an extension of West Potomac Park—and the Mall—north of Constitution Avenue to E Street, and west of 23rd Street to the Potomac embankment.

- 340.32 *The entire shoreline of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers within the District of Columbia should be public and all but a fraction of it should be within the national system. The character and function of this waterfront public space should, however, vary from one section to another.* To achieve this objective, several new parks should be established: one along the Georgetown waterfront; another from the South Capitol Street Bridge south along the waterside of the Anacostia-Bolling community to the entrance to Oxon Cove; and the new Oxon Cove Park and inlet itself. New public waterfront areas should be created also along the north shore of the Anacostia River between Fort McNair and Sousa Bridge. The most dramatic riverfront improvements are proposed, however, for an area already in public ownership: Anacostia Park (on both sides of the Anacostia River east and north of the South Capitol Street Bridge to Eastern Avenue). Anacostia Park should be developed as the principal center for outdoor recreation in the entire city. Much of the upper portion of the area north of Benning Road should be preserved in a natural state—as Aquatic Gardens and as river frontage for the Arboretum. But new facilities for general community use should be developed even for this section, including a new major waterfront community recreation center related to the Fort Lincoln New Town development and new community centers in Kenilworth and related to Spingarn High School. Also proposed for this section is a major aquatic sports center for a reshaped—and purified—Kingman Lake. Because the central section, roughly from Benning Road to the Sousa Bridge, will be served by rail rapid transit, it will best accommodate the facilities capable of drawing large crowds. Several new community recreation centers and a new year-round skating rink also are proposed for this area. Along the southern third of the Park, new major community recreation centers should be constructed on both sides of the river.
- 340.33 *While more use should be made of Rock Creek Park as a setting for special recreation centers serving the community and beyond, its essential integrity as the principal natural park within the city should be protected.* The tennis tournament center already inaugurated in the section of the Park at 16th and Kennedy Streets has the potential for becoming a permanent feature attracting national prominence. Furthermore, much of the need for additional neighborhood and community recreation facilities to serve NORTH CENTRAL should be satisfied within this extensive reservation without compromising the Park's essential character. Under no circumstances, however, should this park be invaded by major roads or other developments which would threaten its future as a park of the first order.
- 340.34 *Fort Circle Park should be enhanced as a scenic and historic asset and, in addition, should provide extensive community-oriented recreation functions as well.* Its historic role is derived largely from the fact that this park system encircles the city on the high land where numerous forts were erected for protection during the Civil War. The areas of fortification should be partially or fully restored and the entire system should be linked by paths and connecting parks. The system of historic centers and connecting parks would begin at Fort Greble Park in the extreme southeast of ANACOSTIA near the Potomac River. From there it would generally follow the ridge lines through the length of ANACOSTIA, border the NORTHEAST COMMUNITY along an Eastern Avenue alignment, weave through NORTH CENTRAL following parklands which already join Fort Totten with Fort Stevens, extend through Rock Creek Park to Fort Reno in the NORTHWEST, and finally turn southward through Battery Kemble Park to Palisades Park. The system should not only preserve important historic features, but also provide a setting for local recreation facilities at appropriate locations. An important park-oriented recreation center to serve sections of

NORTHEAST and NORTH CENTRAL at the “district center” level is proposed for a site within Fort Totten Park, similar to the one adjacent to and within Fort Stanton Park. Numerous opportunities exist throughout the system for the development of recreation facilities for both active and passive use at the “community center” and “neighborhood center” levels. Sensitive treatment needs to be given the vista potentials which are afforded by the many dramatic scenic points and outlooks found along the Park’s length.

340.35 *Many of the “squares,” “circles,” and “triangles” serving as small formal parks should continue to receive special attention as national parks. Outside the downtown area, however, they should be included within the national system only under special circumstances.* The following small reservations especially should continue to be included within the national system: (a) all those immediately associated with the special streets within the central area which focus on the Capitol, the White House, the Washington Monument, or the Lincoln Memorial, including any new parks to be created along these streets, such as Market Square at 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW; (b) all reservations associated with Florida Avenue/Benning Road as the northern limit of the city as originally defined by L’Enfant; (c) outside the central area, new and existing “gateway” reservations at critical intersections along Western, Eastern and Southern Avenues; and (d) new and existing reservations at major intersections elsewhere within the city most appropriately identified with the National Capital function, such as the small park at Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenues, NW.

340.36 *The number of special recreation facilities in the national system, including marinas, golf courses, and special nature centers, should be doubled by 1985. Most of the new facilities should be new year-round sports centers designed to attract users from the entire metropolitan area.* Plans for the Mall should provide for a relocated Sylvan Theatre and plans for Anacostia Park should propose several new special attractions, including a performing arts center. More typically, however, the roster of “special” facilities would include the marinas proposed for Buzzard Point and Oxon Cove, the new championship golf course for Oxon Cove Park, and the expanded year-round tennis center proposed for Rock Creek Park in the Brightwood area.

340.37 *Land within national system reservations allocated for community use should for the most part be in the form of larger multi-purpose centers at selected locations.* At present, national system land is used for local recreation purposes at about 90 different locations within the city. In most cases, however, the size of facility comes to less than three acres and program capability is extremely limited. By 1985 about 500 acres within the national system would be used as local recreation facilities at fewer than 35 locations. Nearly a quarter of these 500 acres would be accounted for by five “district” centers: in CAPITOL EAST—a new 35-acre waterfront center along the Anacostia River just east of 11th Street and the recreation center portion of the new Southwest Waterfront and related East Potomac Park; in ANACOSTIA—an expanded Anacostia Recreation Center; in NORTHEAST—a new 30-acre waterfront center along the Anacostia River just south of Fort Lincoln New Town; and in NORTH CENTRAL—an expanded Brightwood Recreation Center.

340.40 **Specific Plan Policies - Local Recreation System**

340.41 *The total land area in outdoor facilities serving the everyday recreation needs of Washington’s resident population should be more than doubled by 1985—from a grossly substandard 900 acres at the present time to nearly 2,000 acres, as indicated in the table below. Some of this increase would cover the modest growth in total population predicted for the District. However, by far the greater part of the increase would be needed just to*

bring the system up to a standard of approximately two acres of outdoor recreation center space per thousand population in all sections of the city.¹ Nearly one-half of the acreage increase programmed for the local recreation system should occur in ANACOSTIA, where the problem of correcting a current substandard condition will be compounded by an expected substantial increase in population. Other substantial increases will be required by population growth in NORTH CENTRAL, NORTHEAST, and NORTHWEST. Within NEAR NORTH and CAPITOL EAST, on the other hand, where total population is not expected to change substantially, acreage increases would be intended to bring the system up to standard.

**EXISTING AND PROGRAMMED LOCAL RECREATION CENTERS,
BY PLANNING DISTRICT**

	Existing (1970) (in acres)		Programmed (1985) ¹ (in acres)	
	Total	Per Thousand Population	Total	Per Thousand Population
Capitol East/Southwest	145	1.0	280	2.0
Anacostia	310	1.4	770	2.7
Northeast	125	1.8	250	2.8
Near North	30	0.3	60	0.5
North Central:				
I and II	50	0.5	130	1.3
III and IV	110	1.3	180	1.7
Northwest	130	1.5	200	1.8
District of Columbia Overall	900	1.1	1,870	1.9

¹ See Diagram No. 2 and Appendix 3402, Part C, for programmed Local Recreation Centers.

340.42

The most significant development for the local recreation system during the coming decades should be the emergence of larger multi-purpose centers. In size, the principal facility-types would vary from the "district" center, which would usually occupy 25 acres or more, to the "community" center, ordinarily averaging between 10 and 15 acres, to the "neighborhood" center, for which three to five acres would be typical.²

¹ *This standard for recreation centers is extremely conservative, according to the National Recreation Association, and a very crude measure at best. In fact, recreation acreage needs vary from one age-group to another. For Comprehensive Plan purposes, playspace for active use has been programmed at the rate of about 3.5 acres per thousand aged 5 thru 11, at the rate of about twice that for the 12 through 17 age-group, and at slightly more than one acre per thousand of those aged 18 through 54. Space for passive use has been programmed at a flat 0.5 acre per thousand total population. For a typical population profile, these ratios work out to about two acres of programmed space per thousand population. The programmed requirement for each city-section has, however, been worked out to respond to its anticipated population profile. The acreage objective for local parks has not been programmed to meet specified standards in a corresponding way. The area total for local parks, large and small, would be more than 3,000 acres, or about three acres per thousand total population. Altogether, local system acreage, including both recreation centers and park area, would come to approximately five acres per thousand population.*

² *Outdoor recreation functions may be performed by public reservations which are smaller still—such as sitting areas and tot lots. Many exist today and their number should increase in future years. Nonetheless, the vast majority of all outdoor recreation space would be accounted for by the "neighborhood," "community," and "district" centers.*

- 340.421 The *district center*, the largest in size, would provide the widest variety of facilities and programs. Its service area radius would be approximately one mile. It would serve all age groups and each would have a swimming pool. When the district center serves also as a major school campus, it could offer an especially rich variety of programs, particularly during the after-school hours. In addition, centers of this size should include space for passive activities, such as picnicking, kite-flying, or “unwinding.”
- 340.422 The intermediate-sized *community center* also should have a varied program. Most people living in the city would be within convenient walking distance of two or more of them, because their service area radius should seldom exceed one-half mile. Only about one-half of the community centers would be school-associated. A strong tendency toward specialization could, therefore, develop within the system.
- 340.423 Even at an average size of between three and five acres, the typical *neighborhood center* could meet a variety of playground needs. Nonetheless, this type of center should be designed primarily to appeal to younger children and the typical neighborhood center should be associated directly with an elementary school.
- 340.43 Each of the three types of centers would account for about one-third of the total acreage for local recreation centers, as indicated in the table below.

**EXISTING AND PROGRAMMED LOCAL RECREATION CENTERS,
BY TYPE OF FACILITY**

	Existing (1970)		Programmed (1985) ¹	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
District Centers:				
Watts Branch Park	1	20	1	80
Oxon Run Park	1	35	1	145
Others	9	145	15	435
Community Centers	30	320	49	585
Neighborhood Centers	170	380	198	630
Total	211	900	264	1,875

¹ See Diagram No. 2 and Appendix 3402, Part C, for programmed Local Recreation Centers.

- 340.44 *The system of district centers should be expanded and developed so that all sections of the city would have at least one such center.* A system of 17 district centers is proposed, including Watts Branch Park and Oxon Run Park. Seven of these centers exist today, although in all cases their development is incomplete; the remaining 10 would be new. About half of these centers would be available as major school campus developments. Altogether, there would be a district center for every 50,000 people. By city-section, the system would include the following:

- 340.441 *For NEAR NORTH*, one district center where there is none today—

A specially-designed site of almost 12 acres associated with the new Dunbar Senior High School and other new schools to be developed in its immediate vicinity.

- 340.442 *For CAPITOL EAST, three where there is only one of comparable size today—*
- A 20-acre center as part of a unified campus serving Spingarn Senior High School and adjacent schools.*
- A new 35-acre waterfront center to be created along the Anacostia River just east of the 11th Street Bridge.*
- A 15-acre center drawing together the new Southwest waterfront park and sports facilities in East Potomac Park.*
- 340.443 *For ANACOSTIA, the creation of Watts Branch Park and Oxon Run Park and four additional district centers, in an area where there are only two of comparable size today—*
- Watts Branch Park, ultimately 80 acres, to which additional new public facilities, including several schools, would be related.*
- A new 35-acre “highland” center to be created within Fort Dupont Park.*
- A 40-acre Anacostia Recreation Center, expanded from about half that size, to become the principal waterfront center in the city for major field sports and aquatics.*
- A 35-acre “highland” center within Fort Stanton Park, as an extension and more complete development of the facility that exists there today.*
- A new 40-acre center for the Bolling-Anacostia base community in a location which relates both to the proposed lineal waterfront park and to the proposed new elementary school.*
- Oxon Run Park, all 145 acres of which have the potential for becoming an important community focal point and unifier.*
- 340.444 *For NORTHEAST, two centers where there are none today—*
- A new 30-acre waterfront park along the northern bank of the Anacostia River between the Arboretum and the District Line, to serve the Fort Lincoln New Town and neighborhood residential sections north of New York Avenue.*
- A new 20-acre “highland” center to be created within or in the vicinity of the Fort Totten Park.*
- 340.445 *For NORTH CENTRAL, four such centers where there are only three today—*
- A new 40-acre inland park to be created on McMillan Reservoir land between the reservoir itself and North Capitol Street.*
- A 20-acre recreation center as part of a unified campus focused on Roosevelt Senior High School.*
- A 30-acre Brightwood Recreation Center, expanded to become the principal uptown center in the city for major field sports and aquatics.*
- A 25-acre Coolidge Recreation Center retained essentially in its present form.*
- 340.446 *For NORTHWEST, one major 40-acre center created through the completion of Fort Reno Park, including unified relationships with adjacent Deal Junior High School and Wilson Senior High School.*

- 340.45 *There should be more community centers and neighborhood centers in the city and most should be larger than at present.* By 1985, for example, there should be about 50 community centers (or one for every 20,000 people), compared with about 30 today. And they should average about 15 acres in size, compared with an average of about 10 acres at the present time. The number of neighborhood centers would increase from about 170 at the present time to more than 200 by 1985. Since they should average at least three acres in size, compared with a present 2-acre average, total acreage for this type of facility would double. In addition, the expansion or redesign of many existing facilities would provide further opportunities for variety within the system. About one-third of the total increase for community and neighborhood centers should occur in *ANACOSTIA*; most of the remaining increase would be about equally divided between *NORTH CENTRAL*, *NORTHEAST*, and *CAPITOL EAST*. A substantial increase in the acreage in neighborhood and community centers is required also in *NEAR NORTH* (most of it in the Shaw School Urban Renewal Area). Even with these new centers, however, *NEAR NORTH* would still not be served by an adequate system. The following illustrate the diversity possible for community centers:
- 340.451 *For CAPITOL EAST*, a new waterfront community center on Buzzard Point;
- 340.452 *For ANACOSTIA*, a new community center as part of school campus (new elementary school and new junior high school) to be developed on the Payne Cemetery tract;
- 340.453 *For NORTHEAST*, a new community center as the central recreation facility for Fort Lincoln New Town;
- 340.454 *For NEAR NORTH*, a new community center in association with the new Shaw Junior High School and the new Seaton Elementary School;
- 340.455 *For NORTH CENTRAL*, a new community center in Rock Creek Park designed especially to serve the people living in the Cardozo area; and
- 340.456 *For NORTHWEST*, a special waterfront community center to be created through the redevelopment of the Georgetown waterfront area.
- 340.46 *The local park system, complementing the system of local recreation centers, should be extensive in its overall acreage and diverse in its makeup.* All stream valley parks within the city, including Rock Creek Park and its immediately tributary park areas, are identifiable largely with the communities which directly open on to them. The same can be said for the reservations making up Fort Circle Park. Accordingly, these park areas, although under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, should be planned and improved as part of the local park system. The local system should also include many of the "triangles" and other types of small formal parks within the city. Altogether, more than 3,000 acres of parkland would be included in the local recreation system. At the present time, most of these parks are in a natural wooded state. As they become incorporated within the local park system, their acreage should continue to be protected appropriately as nature preserves. More typically, however, these reservations should be developed to serve the full range of local park functions. At the same time, each park area should be designed to have a character of its own. Even the "triangles" and other small formal parks within the local system should take on some individuality of character, at least in their decorative role. Ordinarily, however, these small reservations should be designed as elements of "special streets" to which they relate.

APPENDIX 3401. PROGRAMMED ELEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY FUNCTION

	<i>Element</i>	<i>Acres</i>
I.	National Function	3,536.17
A.	Major Reservations:	3,451.27
1	President's Park (1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)	164.44
2	Monument Grounds	106.01
3-6A	The Mall	144.27
332	West Potomac Park	283.87 ¹
333 pt	East Potomac Park	276.99 ²
343C-G	Anacostia Park	1,120.00 ³
344	Lady Bird Johnson Park (Columbia Island)	121.00
358	Fort Stevens (13th & Rittenhouse Sts., N.W.)	3.95
360	Rock Creek & Potomac Parkway (lower section of Rock Creek Valley)	176.00
404 pt	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (Georgetown to D.C. line)	96.44
404 pt	Potomac Palisades (along Potomac River, Georgetown to D.C. line)	227.00
421 pt	Shepherd Parkway (along Potomac River, St. Elizabeths to D.C. line)	284.24 ⁴
521	Battery Kemble (Chain Bridge Road, N.W.)	2.79
560	Theodore Roosevelt Island	88.32
561	Bald Eagle Hill (Nichols Ave. & Joliet St., S.E.)	22.43
568	Battleground National Cemetery (Georgia Ave. & Van Buren St., N.W.)	1.03
575	Battery Ricketts (Reynolds St. & Bruce Pl., S.E.)	3.67
637	Dumbarton Oaks (R St. & Wisconsin Ave., N.W.)	27.03
675	Suitland Parkway	113.54
693	Old Stone House (3051 M St., N.W.)	0.42
698	House Where Lincoln Died (516 10th St., N.W.)	0.05
699	Ford's Theatre (511 10th St., N.W.)	0.18
716	Frederick Douglass Home (14th & W Sts., S.E.)	8.07
New	Anacostia-Bolling Community Waterfront Park	180.00
New	Oxon Cove Park (in part)	40.00 ⁵

¹ Excludes Tidal Basin, but does include approximately 40 acres of Kennedy Center/Observatory Hill precinct to be incorporated as extension of West Potomac Park.

² Excludes about 12 acres in district recreation center facilities.

³ Includes three new locations to be incorporated within Anacostia Park: (a) approximately 15 acres for marina/waterfront park at eastern edge of Buzzard Point; (b) about 20 acres along the Navy Yard/Naval Weapons Plant waterfront; and (c) about 20 acres at the foot of Virginia Avenue, S.E., east of the 11th Street Bridge crossing. Excludes (a) 10 acres to be transferred to the District for campus expansion at Eastern and Spingarn Senior High Schools, (b) 10 acres to be transferred to the District of Columbia to conform with the renewal plan adopted for Fort Lincoln New Town, and (c) about 240 acres for local recreation centers.

⁴ Includes about 60 acres to be added to the parkway largely by transfer from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

⁵ The portion of the proposed 400-acre park which lies within the District of Columbia.

B.	Decorative Parks:	84.90
	CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AREA	45.26
8	Mount Vernon Square	2.74
10	Lafayette Square	6.96
11	McPherson Square (16th & K Sts., N.W.)	1.65
12	Farragut Square (17th & K Sts., N.W.)	1.57
13	Rawlins Park (18th & E Sts., N.W.)	1.44
23	Triangle (26th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)	0.05
24	Street park (25th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)	0.12
26	Washington Circle (23rd & K Sts., N.W.)	2.19
28	Triangle (21st & I Sts., N.W.)	0.41
29	James Monroe Park (20th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)	0.43
30	Triangle (19th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)	0.43
31	Triangle (18th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)	0.39
33	Pulaski Park (13th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)	0.41
35	Triangle (9th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.) (memorial to President Franklin D. Roosevelt)	0.41
36	Triangle (8th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.) (memorial to Gen. Hancock)	0.35
36A	Circle (17th & C Sts., N.W.) (memorial to Dr. Stevenson)	0.11
62-64B	Scott Circle (16th & N Sts., N.W.)	1.05
65	Street park (Massachusetts Ave. & M St., N.W.) (related to Thomas Circle)	0.03
66	Thomas Circle (14th & M Sts., N.W.)	0.48
67	Street park (Massachusetts Ave. & M St., N.W.) (related to Thomas Circle)	0.04
68	Triangle (11th & L Sts., N.W.) (memorial to Edmond Burke)	0.37
69	Samuel Gompers Memorial Park (10th & L Sts., N.W.)	0.41
69A	Triangle (11th & Massachusetts Ave., N.W.)	0.02
70	Street park (Massachusetts Ave. & K St., N.W.)	0.14
71	Street park (Massachusetts Ave. & 7th St., S.W.)	0.14
72	Street park (5th St & Massachusetts Ave., N.W.)	0.31
73	Triangle (5th St. & Massachusetts Ave., N.W.)	0.01
74	Street park (5th St. & Massachusetts Ave., N.W.)	0.23
77A	Triangle (1st St. & Massachusetts Ave., N.W.)	0.15
77B	Triangle (1st St. & Massachusetts Ave., N.W.)	0.08
78	Street park (N. Capitol St. & Massachusetts Ave., N.W.)	0.07
98	Triangle (25th St. & Virginia Ave., N.W.) (Juarez Memorial Site)	0.03
99	Triangle (24th St. & Virginia Ave., N.W.)	0.12
101	Triangle 23rd St. & Virginia Ave., N.W.)	0.02
103	Triangle (E St. & Virginia Ave., N.W.)	0.02
104	Triangle (D St. & Virginia Ave., N.W.)	0.02
105	Kelly Park (21st St. & Virginia Ave., N.W.)	0.64
106	Triangle (20th St. & Virginia Ave., N.W.)	0.80
108	Triangle (19th St. & Virginia Ave., N.W.)	0.02
110	Triangle (18th St. & Constitution Ave., N.W.)	0.21

338	Triangle (30th & Normanstone Sts., N.W.)	0.78
397	Triangle (Ellicott St. & Connecticut Ave., N.W.)	0.29
398-9	Tenley Circle (Wisconsin & Nebraska Aves., N.W.)	0.16
468	Triangle (Connecticut & Western Aves., N.W.)	0.02
559	Westmoreland Circle (Western & Massachusetts Aves., N.W.)	0.76
572	Ward Circle (Massachusetts & Nebraska Aves., N.W.)	0.69
573	Triangle (Connecticut Ave. & 36th St., N.W.)	0.01
667	Triangle (Reno Rd. & Tilden Sts., N.W.)	0.05
686	Triangle (36th St. & Reno Rd., N.W.)	0.08
691	Triangle (28th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.)	0.07
700	Bryce Park (Wisconsin & Massachusetts Aves., N.W.)	0.58

II. Local Function 3,614.37

CAPITOL EAST/SOUTHWEST 83.64

14	Lincoln Park	7.00
15	Stanton Park	4.64
333 pt & 717	Southwest Waterfront Park/East Potomac Park district center	15.00
343 pt	New waterfront district recreation center east of 11th Street bridge crossing	35.00
343 pt	New community recreation center east of D.C. General Hospital	15.00
343 pt	New waterfront community recreation center on Buzzard Point (incorporation of Reservations 467, 562 & 629)	7.00

ANACOSTIA 945.94

336	Fort Davis (Alabama & Pennsylvania Aves., S.E.)	13.33
343 pt	Expanded Anacostia district recreation center	40.00
343 pt	New community recreation center in Anacostia Park south of Benning Road	15.00
343 pt	Kenilworth Recreation Center	23.00
405	Fort Dupont (Alabama Ave. & Ridge Road, S.E.)	376.29 ⁶
412	Fort Stanton (18th & Erie Sts., S.E.)	56.77 ⁷
475	Fort Mahan (42nd & Grant Sts., N.E.)	39.04
500	Fort Circle (40th & Blaine Sts., N.E.)	34.10
501 pt	Oxon Run Parkway	119.00
518	Fort Circle (U St. & Branch Ave., S.E.)	128.66
519	Fort Circle (Bruce St. & Stanton Rd., S.E.)	32.81
523	Fort Circle (42nd & Hays Sts., N.E.)	34.29
609	Fort Chaplin (E. Capitol St. & Texas Ave., S.E.)	30.30
653	Piney Run Parkway (42nd St. & Benning Rd., N.E.)	0.35

⁶Includes 42 acres in programmed local recreation center facilities.

⁷Includes approximately 24 of local recreation center facilities.

NORTHEAST		225.13
343 pt	New waterfront district recreation center associated with Fort Lincoln New Town	30.00
451	Fort Circle (16th St. & Eastern Ave., N.E.)	67.46 ⁸
497	Fort Circle (N. Capitol St. & Oglethorpe St.)	23.30
520	Fort Circle (R St. & Eastern Ave., N.E.)	40.82 ⁹
528	Barnard Hill Park (24th & Shepherd Sts., N.E.)	21.81
544	Fort Totten (Fort Totten Dr. & Crittenden St., N.E.)	41.74 ¹⁰
CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AREA		
9	Franklin Square	4.79
NORTH CENTRAL		1,827.97
327	Meridian Hill Park	11.88
339	Rock Creek Park	1,754.37 ¹¹
432	Beach Parkway (Sycamore St. & Beach Dr., N.W.)	20.50
433	Blair Portal (16th & N. Portal Sts., N.W.)	8.75
435	Fort Slocum Park (2nd & Madison Sts., N.W.)	18.07
494	Fort Circle (7th St. & Missouri Ave., N.W.)	8.90
499	Fort Circle (16th St. & Military Rd., N.W.)	5.50
NORTHWEST		526.90
351	Glover Park (42nd & W Sts., N.W.)	160.32
356	Kling Valley Park (28th St. & Connecticut Ave., N.W.)	7.90
357	Whitehaven Parkway (42nd & W Sts., N.W.)	50.27 ¹²
402	Soapstone Valley Park (29th St. & Audubon Ter., N.W.)	24.20
450A&B	Archbold Parkway (Reservoir & Hoban Rds., N.W.)	71.98
470	Fort Reno (Nebraska & Chesapeake, N.W.)	33.28
514	Normanstone Parkway (34th St. & Massachusetts Ave., N.W.)	18.65
515	Fort Circle (32nd & Nevada Sts., N.W.)	25.13
529	Connector park (Garfield & Fulton Sts., N.W.)	14.00
530	Fort Circle (Chain Bridge Road, N.W.)	54.09
542	Fort Circle (Nebraska Ave., N.W.)	4.44
563	Stream valley, north side of Zoo	1.77
630	Melvin C. Hazen Park (Connecticut Ave. & Tilden St., N.W.)	42.92
635	Woodley Park (Cortland & Devonshire Pls., N.W.)	2.95
New	Georgetown Waterfront Park	15.00 ¹³

⁸Includes approximately 18 acres in programmed local recreation center facilities.

⁹Includes an estimated 31 acres to be added by proposed Fort Lincoln New Town development.

¹⁰Includes approximately 3 acres in programmed local recreation center facilities.

¹¹Includes 63 acres in programmed local recreation center facilities.

¹²Includes 5 acres in programmed local recreation center facilities.

¹³Includes 10 acres in programmed local recreation center facilities.

	Hayes ES//NEW Playground	3.7
	Ludlow ES//NEW ES	2.5
	Edmonds ES//NEW ES	2.5
	Lovejoy ES//NEW Plgd	2.5
	Logan ES//NEW Playground	3.4
	Goding ES/Sherwood Playground	2.0
	J. O. Wilson ES	2.5
	Stuart JHS//NEW Playground	2.5
	Stanton Park	4.6
	Rosedale Playground/Gibbs ES	5.0
	NEW Block-Pierce ES (US)	2.5
	Miner ES	3.0
	Maury ES	2.0
	Kingsman ES	2.5
	NEW Playground (14th & East Capitol Sts.)	3.0
	NEW Urban Parks (H Street Renewal Area)	7.0
	Wheatley ES	4.0
	NEW Playground (19th St. & Maryland Ave., NE)	2.5
	NEW Playground (24th & S Sts., NE)	3.0
	ANACOSTIA	742
	District Centers:	352
	Watts Branch Park (including related sites for two NEW ES, a NEW JHS, and a NEW SHS)	80
	Ft Dupont Park Center (including NEW SHS)	35
	Fort Dupont Park Center	35
	Ft Stanton Park Center	35
	Oxon Run Park Center (including NEW ES, NEW JHS)	142
	Bolling-Anacostia Center (including NEW ES)	40
	Community and Neighborhood Centers:	390
	ANACOSTIA I:	187
	Marshall Heights Center (NEW ES, NEW JHS)	10
	Benning Park	7
	Ridge Playground	10
	Kelly-Miller JHS/Recreation Center	15
	Roper JHS/Deanewood Playground	8
	Ft Chaplin Park Center/Weatherless ES	19
	Kenilworth Center	23
	NEW Community Center (Anacostia Park south of Mayfair Gardens)	20

NEW Community Center (Ft Dupont Park west of Minnesota Avenue)	7
Davis ES	3.5
Nalle ES	3.5
Shadd ES	4.0
Plummer ES	1.1
Harris ES	3.0
Richardson ES	3.0
Drew ES	3.0
Burrville ES	3.0
NEW Merritt ES	3.0
Aiton ES	3.0
Smothers ES	3.0
Carver ES	3.5
Houston ES	3.0
Kenilworth ES	1.5
NEW ES (50th & Brooks Sts., NE)	3.5
EVANS JHS	4.0
NEW Benning ES	1.8
Kimball ES/Sousa JHS	9.0
Woodson JHS	5.0
River Terrace ES	3.0
Thomas ES	6.0
Kenilworth Courts Recreation Center	9.0
River Terrace Recreation Center	5.0
ANACOSTIA II:	83
Hillcrest Recreation Center/NEW ES	16
Barry Farms Playground/Birney ES	6
Douglass JHS/NEW ES	9
NEW JHS (Ft Stanton Park - East)	7
Moten ES	4.0
Savoy ES	3.0
Ketcham ES	3.0
Orr ES Replacement	2.0
Randall Highlands ES	3.0
Kramer JHS	2.5
Anacostia SHS	4.0
Garfield ES	3.5
Stanton ES	4.0
Beers ES	3.0
Fairfax Village Playground	2.4
Alger Park	6.5
Reservation #490 (Branch Ave. & Southern Ave.)	4.4
New Community Center (Anacostia Park north of Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge)	20.0
ANACOSTIA III:	65
Ballou	10

Douglass Playground	5.0
NEW JHS (Johnson)	6.0
Ft Greble Playground/NEW ES	6.0
Patterson ES	3.5
NEW ES (Alabama Ave. & Wheeler Rd., S.E.)	3.0
NEW Congress Heights ES	5.0
McGogney ES	3.0
Turner ES	3.0
Green ES	3.0
NEW ES (Camp Simms Area)	4.0
NEW ES (Highland Dwellings)	3.5
Hendley ES	3.0
Draper ES	3.0
Bald Eagle Playground	4.0
New Community Center (Anacostia Park south of Sousa Bridge)	20.0

ANACOSTIA IV:

New JHS/SHS	10
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NORTHEAST	245
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District Centers:	50
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Ft Lincoln New Town	30
Ft Totten Park and vicinity	20

Community and Neighborhood Centers:	195
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Eckington Recreation Center/ES, JHS, SHS	12
Langdon Park ES	20
Taft JHS/Recreation Center	9
Barnard Hill Park	28
Turkey Thicket Playground/NEW Brookland ES	11
Backus JHS/Recreation Center	8
Ft Lincoln New Town Community Center/NEW JHS & SHS	20
Edgewood Playground/Shaed ES	4.8
NEW ES (Brookland)	3.0
Slowe ES	2.0
Noyes ES	2.5
Burroughs ES	3.4
Bunker Hill ES	2.9
NEW ES (Montana Avenue)	2.5
Woodridge ES	1.5
Three NEW ES's (Ft Lincoln New Town)	8.0
NEW JHS (Ft Lincoln New Town)	10
NEW Playgrounds (Ft Lincoln New Town)	20
Loomis Park	2.4
Dakota Playground	2.5
Brentwood Village Playground	2.0

Ft Bunker Hill Park	6.3
LaSalle ES/Riggs Playground	4.8
Keene ES	3.2
NEW ES (Sargent Road)	3.0
Reservation 674 (4th & Franklin Sts., NE)	1.6
Reservation 694 (18th & Upshur Sts., NE)	1.4
NEAR NORTH	61
District Center:	12
(Dunbar SHS)	
(New York Avenue Playground)	
(Slater-Langston ES//NEW ES)	
Community and Neighborhood Centers:	49
NEW Shaw JHS/NEW Seaton ES	5
Francis JHS/Recreation Center	7
Terrell JHS/Walker-Jones ES	5.0
Cook ES/Washington SHS	2.0
NEW Perry-Simmons ES	3.0
Montgomery ES/Bundy ES	5.0
Shaw JHS	5.0
Grimke ES//NEW Cleveland-Grimke ES	3.5
Garrison ES	3.5
NEW Harrison ES	3.0
NEW ES (south of Francis Recreation Center)	3.0
Kennedy Playground	2.0
Stead Playground	1.6
Ross ES	0.2
NEW Park (Florida Ave. & U Street)	5.0
NORTH CENTRAL	293
District Centers:	100
McMillan Reservoir Park	25
Upshur Recreation Center/ES, JHS, SHS	20
Brightwood Recreation Center	30
Coolidge Recreation Center/SHS	25
Community and Neighborhood Centers:	193
NC I and II:	87
Banneker Recreation Center/JHS	12
Cardozo SHS//Overlook Park	10
Meridian Hill Park	12
Piney Branch Center (NEW)	10
New Gage ES	2.0
Lewis ES//MOTT ES	3.0

391.00 **MASS TRANSPORTATION PLAN**

391.10 **Basic Plan Policies: Rapid Transit (Metro) - Routes**

391.11 *A rail rapid transit system should be built generally as proposed by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority and as shown on NCPC Map File No. 40.00/100.00- 27705, "Mass Transportation Plan."* The system, named "Metro" by the Transit Authority, should consist of nine radial routes extending from the outer suburban areas of the National Capital Region to the central area. Corridors to be served from the District of Columbia outward should include: Northwest along Connecticut and Wisconsin Avenues to Rockville; North Central, along Seventh and 14th Streets to College Park; Northeast and North Central, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Silver Spring and Wheaton; East through Capitol East and Anacostia with branches toward Ardmore and Capitol Heights; Southeast through Southeast Federal Center and the Washington Navy Yard and Anacostia to Suitland; and two routes to Virginia—one to the Pentagon, Alexandria, and Springfield, the other to Rosslyn, Falls Church, and toward Fairfax City. An additional rapid transit line, not necessarily a part of the Metro System, should connect Dulles International Airport with the Metro System either in Virginia or the central area in the District.

391.20 **Basic Plan Policies: Rapid Transit (Metro) - Stations**

391.21 *The rapid transit system should be developed with stations to serve the following general locations in the District of Columbia:*

391.211 **Connecticut Avenue—Rockville Route:** 12th and G Streets, NW.; Farragut Square; Dupont Circle; Connecticut Avenue and Calvert Street, NW.; Connecticut Avenue and Porter Street, NW.; Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street, NW.; Tenley Circle; and Friendship Heights.

391.212 **Center City—Greenbelt Route:** Seventh and G Streets, NW.; Mount Vernon Square, 7th Street and Rhode Island Avenue, NW.; 12th and U Streets, NW.; 14th Street and Park Road, NW.; Arkansas Avenue and Allison Street, NW.; Gallatin and 5th Streets, NW.; and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Riggs Road.

391.213 **B & O—Glenmont Route:** Eighth and G Streets, NW.; Judiciary Square; Union Station; and along the B & O Railroad at Rhode Island Avenue, at Michigan Avenue, at Riggs Road, and in Takoma Park.

391.214 **Southwest Mall—Ardmore Route:** Federal Triangle; 12th Street and Independence Avenue, SW.; D Street at 7th Street, SW.; D Street at Third Street, SW.; D Street at South Capitol Street, SW.; Pennsylvania and Potomac Avenues, SW.; the Armory and District of Columbia Stadium; Oklahoma Avenue and Benning Road, NE.; Benning Road and Kenilworth Avenue, NE.; and Deane and Minnesota Avenues, NE.

391.215 **Benning—Capitol Heights Route:** East Capitol Street and Benning Road; and Central and Southern Avenues, SE.

391.216 **Anacostia—Suitland Route:** Seventh Street at Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.; Seventh and D Streets, SW.; Southwest Town Center—South Capitol and M Streets; Southeast Federal Center; Good Hope Road and Minnesota Avenue, SE.; and Alabama Avenue and Naylor Road, SE.

- 391.217 **Rosslyn–Wilson Boulevard Route:** 12th and G Streets, NW.; McPherson Square; Farragut Square; and 23rd and Eye Streets, NW.
- 391.22 *To relate the rail rapid transit system to planning for adjacent land uses, stations should be classified in two categories; major and secondary stations. Major stations* should be situated in areas of high-density commercial or residential land use or at employment centers, such as the Central Employment Area or uptown centers. Such stations will generally require more than one access. *Secondary stations* are for the convenience of a smaller number of transit riders. They should be located in lower density neighborhoods or at points relating only to the potential of transfer from other transportation modes.
- 391.30 **Basic Plan Policies: Bus Transit - Express Bus Service**
- 391.31 *A system of express bus service should be established to provide service during the period of the construction of rail transit system and to supplement that system after it is in operation.* Express bus service should use existing freeways, parkways, and arterial streets wherever possible, including the Anacostia Freeway, Suitland Parkway, John Hanson Highway, Baltimore-Washington Parkway, New York Avenue, North Capitol Street, New Hampshire Avenue, 16th Street, NW.; Connecticut Avenue, NW.; Massachusetts Avenue, NW.; and the George Washington Memorial Parkway and Shirley Highway in Virginia.
- 391.32 *The express bus system should maintain its flexibility by providing local service at both its origin and destination as well as a fast nonstop trip along trunk routes.*
- 391.40 **Basic Plan Policies: Bus Transit - Local Transit Service**
- 391.41 *Local bus service should be maintained to provide access between neighborhoods and to distribute the passengers to and from the rapid transit system and throughout the central area.* This service should be improved through the use of more modern buses, increased frequency of service, better schedule information, shelters, and paved boarding areas.
- 391.42 *Specialized transit services, such as the minibus, should be introduced and extended for downtown and center-city distribution of shoppers and tourists.*
- 391.50 **Specific Program Objectives/Stage 1: 1970–1975**
- 391.51 In this stage the basic rapid transit system should be constructed, express bus service should be expanded, and improvements should be made in the local bus services.
- 391.52 *Rapid Transit.* The basic system authorized by the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 663), as amended, including the following routes, should be constructed: Connecticut Avenue, from 12th and G Streets, NW to the Van Ness Station; B & O–Glenmont Route, from 12th and G Streets, NW to the Silver Spring Station; Southwest–Ardmore Route, from 12th and G Streets, NW to the Benning-Kenilworth Station; and Rosslyn–Pentagon Route, from 12th and G Streets, NW to Pentagon City. The portion of the Center City–Greenbelt Route which needs to be coordinated with development activities in the Shaw School Urban Renewal Area should be given construction priority.
- 391.53 *Bus Service.* Express bus service should be operated on freeways and major radial arterial streets. Local bus service should be improved through management measures on the arterial street system and downtown distribution should be expanded through minibus service.

392.00 **MAJOR THOROUGHFARE PLAN**

392.10 **Basic Plan Policies: Freeways and Parkways**

392.11 *The components of the major thoroughfare system are shown on NCPC Map File No. 44.00/100.00-27706, "Major Thoroughfare Plan." Connecting links to the existing freeway system should be completed. Such links should be sufficient to provide continuity between the interregional elements of the system and to provide more adequate accessibility to the Central Employment Area and the monumental core of the city. This system is not intended to carry all of the city's traffic.*

392.12 *The system, more than half of which exists or is under construction in 1968, should have two cross-city routes. One, from the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and the John Hanson Highway, would cross the central area in the vicinity of New York Avenue, follow the Central Distributor to the Southwest Freeway and lead via the 14th Street Bridge into Shirley Highway in Virginia. The second route would connect the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and John Hanson Highway to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge via the Kenilworth Expressway and Anacostia Freeway.*

392.13 *Additional elements of the freeway system should include the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge connecting to the Southwest Freeway by way of a Trans-Mall Connector, a Southeast Freeway connecting the Central Distributor and Southwest Freeway to the Anacostia Freeway at 11th Street, SE and to an Anacostia Parkway at Barney Circle. A Potomac River Expressway, connecting the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge and the Trans-Mall Connector to the Palisades Parkway, should also be part of the system.*

392.14 *In addition to the freeway system, there should be a system of limited access parkways, primarily servicing park areas, which also can accommodate high volumes of automobile traffic. The parkway system should include Suitland Parkway in Anacostia, the Palisades Parkway along the East Bank of the Potomac River between Georgetown and the Capital Beltway, and Anacostia Parkway connecting the Baltimore-Washington Parkway to the Southeast Freeway near Barney Circle, Rock Creek Parkway, and the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the West Bank of the Potomac River between Alexandria and the Capital Beltway near Cabin John Bridge.*

392.15 *The freeway and parkway systems should be managed so as to maximize their capacity and safety and, therefore, to enhance their function of attracting relatively long-haul, city-bound vehicular traffic from the arterial street system.*

392.20 **Basic Plan Policies: Arterial Streets**

392.21 *A system of arterial streets should be designated to accommodate high volumes of vehicular traffic and to provide direct service to land uses. It should be adequate to accommodate about 30 percent of the city's vehicular traffic.*

392.22 *Major arterials should have a capacity of more than 15,000 vehicles per day. A major arterial requires four lanes available for moving traffic at all times and, depending upon local demands, more than four lanes available during peak hours. It implies, according to local circumstances, use of special control measures, such as one-way or reversible lane operation, restriction of parking or denial of curb access, special signal control systems, and construction of grade separations at complex intersections.*

- 392.23 *Secondary arterials* should carry between 8,000 and 15,000 vehicles per day. A secondary arterial requires two lanes available for moving traffic at all times and generally up to four lanes available during peak hours. Control measures applied to secondary arterials would be of the same type as those on major arterials, but to a lesser degree, with no major construction indicated. Some secondary arterials may function as arterials only during peak hours, depending upon local circumstances.
- 392.24 *Arterials and local streets should be managed in a manner to maximize their capacity and safety and to minimize intrusions of traffic into residential areas.*
- 392.30 **Specific Program Objectives/Stage 1: 1970–1975**
- 392.31 During this period the connecting links to the existing freeway system and a minimum extension of the arterial system should be completed. Major emphasis should be placed on management of the whole transportation system, particularly on more efficient operation of the arterial streets.
- 392.32 The following new parkway and freeway elements of the thoroughfare systems should be completed:
- 392.321 *Palisades Parkway.* The Palisades Parkway on the east bank of the Potomac River should connect with the proposed underground Potomac Expressway along the Georgetown waterfront. The completion of this parkway would not represent the addition of a new freeway into the District. Built to parkway standards, this facility would provide for a substantial diversion of peak-hour traffic from local streets and greatly expedite the flow of vehicles into Downtown Washington from Montgomery County.
- 392.322 *Potomac River Expressway.* The development of an underground expressway facility extending from the Palisades Parkway on the west to Washington Circle on the east would place all major traffic underground along the Georgetown waterfront. The construction of this tunnel would mean the dismantling and elimination of the existing Whitehurst Freeway. This project would permit the large-scale redevelopment of the waterfront for needed housing and other uses, including park areas and other open space. It would eliminate the last remaining blighted area along the east bank of the Potomac River and would provide the appropriate setting for the new Kennedy Center and other monumental uses to the south and east. It could result in major additions to the tax base of the District of Columbia through large-scale private investments in the Georgetown area.
- 392.323 *Trans-Mall Connector.* The construction of a tunnel would connect the Potomac Freeway and Theodore Roosevelt Bridge with the southwest section of the city. This facility is essential for the movement of major traffic flow under the west end of the Mall in the vicinity of two of the greatest monuments in the Nation's Capital, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.
- 392.324 *Central Distributor.* The center leg of the existing freeway system should be completed by its extension to New York Avenue and the Industrial Freeway on the north. This extension would provide a major north-south distributor for carrying heavy traffic between southwest Washington and the north central area, skirting the east side of the central business district.
- 392.325 *Anacostia Parkway.* A parkway connection between the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and the Southeast Freeway at Barney Circle should be constructed to serve as an alternate access for automobile traffic into the central area and to provide additional capacity to the

Nutrition

Nutrition Action



November 1975



The Kellogg Connection:
Nutrition Week from Battle Creek

Letters

Dear Editor,

I finished your September issue this evening. By the time I had finished page 3, I had finished all the space that you had devoted to nutrition. Pages 4-9 were at least political-nutrition action, with an emphasis on the former. Finally, your article on Coors was total politics. Right or wrong, right or left, I subscribe to your publication for information on nutrition.

I also belong to Common Cause, support Ralph Nader, etc. These groups clearly label themselves political and I participate with them for common goals. It appears that you are re-evaluating your goals and methods of operation. Politics is not a science. If you decide to become a political organ, then you should change your name and state your goals.

Please accept this letter as from a concerned friend. I would appreciate a reply. If you become political, then I hope it will be a policy statement in your next issue.

Chuck Smith, D.D.S.
Tipp City, Ohio

Nutrition Action believes that its focus has been clear since its first issue (Jan. 1974) when we stated that Nutrition Action is written for people "actively interested in improving the public's health by working at local or national levels to influence governmental and corporate food policies." This philosophy has been repeated since then, as in the September issue to which Dr. Smith refers: "The purpose of Nutrition Action is to analyze a range of problems related to the food supply and to motivate readers to get involved in solving them." Since Food Day, Nutrition Action has widened its focus to include articles on hunger and agribusiness, as well as nutrition, as we feel that America's dietary problems are often caused by political or corporate roadblocks.

Some CSPI staff members do work on projects designed to inform the public about nutrition issues, but Nutrition Action seeks primarily to help citizens working toward responsible food policies in their communities. It has been our belief, based on five years' experience, that the impediments to a good diet will be eliminated not by conducting more scientific research, but by actions in the political arena. Ed.

Dear Editor,

I was enjoying your article in the September *Nutrition Action* on Coors' politics until I reached what you called "The Brighter Side." I was shocked and disappointed to see a company which markets its product in non-returnable aluminum cans referred to as having an "impressive environmental record." Not only do the cans add to our solid waste disposal problem, but aluminum can use requires eight times more energy than does the use of refillable glass bottles. We pay for this extra energy use in the environmental costs of producing this extra energy. As I see it, Coors is completely Dark.

Sincerely,
Glen Fisher
Nashville, Tennessee

Due to confused communications between two offices of General Mills, *Nutrition Action* erroneously reported last month that Sir Grapefellow, a GM cereal, had gone to breakfast cereal heaven. Unfortunately, the product remains on the market.

Tidbits

Action on Nitrite?

Three and one-half years after consumer groups (including CSPI) petitioned USDA to outlaw unnecessary uses of sodium nitrite, that agency is finally threatening real action. Although nothing official has been released as of late October, leaks have indicated that USDA will shortly issue proposals to ban the use of nitrite in most foods, and give the bacon industry one year to prevent nitrosamine formation in bacon. Nitrite invariably forms nitrosamines in bacon, because of the high temperature at which it is fried. Assuming that USDA sticks to whatever deadline it announces (and we never underestimate the agency's ability to stall and delay), bacon-makers will either have to use another preservative (and find some other way of imparting the color or flavor of bacon) or another process (such as one that a small Iowa meat-packer has developed which results in nitrite-free, low-fat, pre-cooked, and reconstituted "bakon".).



FTC's "Radical Shift"

FTC has undergone a "radical shift" in its priorities, according to FTC Chairman Lewis Engman. The agency plans to focus on anti-trust legislation, and will place considerably less emphasis on its consumer protection program. Mr. Engman announced the policy change in mid-September to a gathering of advertising executives in Washington, D.C. The advertising people were no doubt happy to hear that FTC will not be scrutinizing their ads for fraudulent claims.

Rod Hills, a member of the Ford administration, also spoke to the advertising executives. He asked their help in thwarting the proposed Agency for Consumer Protection (ACP). According to *Advertising Age* magazine, Hill said, "It (the ACP bill) will pass the House and we will need to consider a veto before too long." The bill, originally known as the Consumer Protection Act, has already passed the Senate, and the House is scheduled to vote on it in early November.

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Nutrition Action welcomes letters and articles from its readers, but reserves the right to edit them due to space limitations. Permission to reprint articles, with credit line, is granted to non-profit and movement groups.

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Junk Food Commercials

The California Senate and Assembly have taken steps to curb the massive doses of junk food advertising that American kids have received for years on children's television shows. The *ACT* (Action for Children's Television) *News* reported that the State Legislature passed a joint resolution designed to limit food advertising. The bill reads, in part:

"WHEREAS, High sugar and carbohydrate consumption leads to poor eating habits, unbalanced diet, and poor health; and

"WHEREAS, Recent Federal Trade Commission guidelines on television advertising do not adequately regulate food advertising on Children's television; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved . . . That the Legislature of the State of California memorializes the President and Congress of the United States, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission to make such changes in the laws and regulations as are necessary in order to limit or, where appropriate, eliminate any commercial segment broadcast during television programs designed for children and aired between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily that represents a name brand product for which there is satisfactory evidence indicating that it contributes adversely to the nutritional well-being of children . . ."

Farm Worker Elections

The tide continues to turn in favor of Cesar Chavez and his followers in the California farm workers' elections. The *U.S. Catholic Conference News* reports that, as of October 20, the United Farm Workers (UFW) have won 121 elections and 49% of the total vote, with 15,959 voting to choose the UFW for their union representation. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters won 83 elections, with 8,643 votes, or 26% of the total, while 11 ranches, constituting 5,019 votes and 15% of the balloting, voted for no union representation. In addition, 3,100 votes are being challenged; most of them were cast by strikers, and won't be counted until the board appointed by Gov. Brown to oversee the elections decides on the voting eligibility of those on strike. Of 138 original Teamster contracts, 43 have voted so far to switch to the UFW, while none of the ranches that have been with the Chavez union have voted to switch to the Teamsters.

Meanwhile, two members of Gov. Brown's board, Bishop Roger Mahoney of Fresno and Leroy Chatfield, have declared that the UFW would have won from 15-20% more votes if not for alleged intimidation of the workers by the Teamsters. The AFL-CIO was also concerned about stories of fraud and harassment in the California elections and, as the *New*

York Times reported, has formed a three-member committee to study the problem. The labor organization's Executive Committee has also proposed that the AFL-CIO support the UFW in its electoral struggles.

Coors Strikes Out

A Senate Committee has tabled President Ford's nomination of Joseph Coors to the board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, virtually assuring that Coors will not be appointed to the post. In addition, Television News, Inc. (TVN), the conservative news service started by the Colorado millionaire and executive vice-president of the Adolph Coors Co., has folded. The *Washington Post* reports that TVN had been losing \$50,000 per month since its beginning, until the losses finally pulled it under.



BABY FOOD: A Spoonful of Sugar?

Thanks in large part to *Nutrition Action* readers, 370 health professionals and health students have endorsed a petition circulated by the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI) calling for a halt to the manufacture of baby food desserts and the elimination of added sugar from baby foods in general.

In the March-April 1975 issue of *Nutrition Action*, a coupon invited readers to send their names in for inclusion on the baby food petition, and to distribute copies of the petition among their friends and colleagues. Responses were mailed in almost immediately, and soon people like Dr. Michael Latham, Professor of Nutrition at Cornell University, and Dr. Derrick Jelliffe, Head of the Population, Family and International Health Division at UCLA, could be counted as petition signatories.

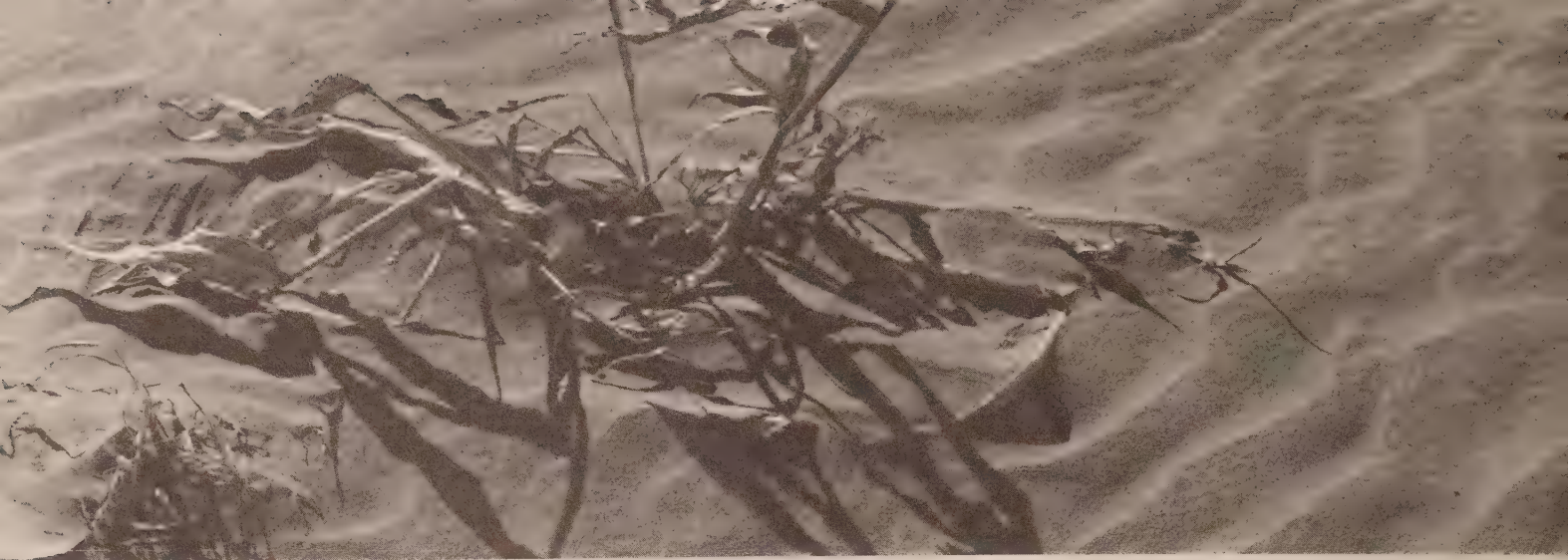
The petitions were sent to the three baby food manufacturers, Gerber, Beech Nut and Heinz. In addition, CSPI urged the Food and Drug Administration to ban sugar from baby foods and remove baby food desserts from the marketplace, and called on Senator Edward Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Health Subcommittee, to hold a comprehensive hearing on factors that shape infant feeding practices in America.

CSPI has also calculated and publicized the amount of sugar added to baby foods by the manufacturers, based on laboratory analyses of Gerber and Heinz desserts conducted by Dr. Ira Shannon, professor of biochemistry at the University of Texas at Houston. CSPI's research has discovered that Gerber's Vanilla Custard Pudding derives 44% of its calories from added sucrose, and Gerber's Plums with Tapioca derives

27% of its calories from sucrose. Desserts such as these make up about 15% of all varieties of baby food, and account for 17% of sales.

Dr. Michael Jacobson, co-director of CSPI, said, "The baby food manufacturers have repeatedly refused to disclose to us the amount of sugar added to their products. Dr. Shannon's findings may explain why: the amounts of sugar added are embarrassingly high. The added sugar serves no beneficial function in a baby's diet. It provides only extra calories — no vitamins, minerals or protein — and it contributes to obesity, tooth decay and other health problems. The sole purpose of baby food desserts is to gain shelf space in the store and increase sales."

"The baby food manufacturers cannot lightly dismiss the concern of so many knowledgeable professionals," Jacobson concluded.



Hunger is a Symptom of a Deeper Sickness

Green Lake, Wisconsin, September 9-12, 1975: A group of 75 church people and other concerned persons gathered in an Ecumenical Consultation on Domestic Hunger, at the end of which they unanimously adopted the following statement;

The facts about hunger in the United States do not need to be reiterated. Our knowledge of the history of the last few years—a history which has included numerous exposes and papers on the extent of domestic hunger, Great Society programs, the War on Poverty, the Churches' Crusade Against Poverty, the establishment of federal Food Stamp and feeding programs, and thousands of church workshops and task forces to deal with the "problem of hunger"—has led us to conclude that commonly accepted analyses of the problem, and therefore, attempted solutions based on such analyses have been faulty. Concern for the hungry must now lead to a critical look at the structural arrangements in our society for distributing wealth, income, power, work and status and to the underlying values and assumptions that have generated these arrangements and kept them operative.

Our society's assumption has been that the competitive pursuit of private gain will work to provide the best possible life for all. Our examination of hunger in the United States convinces us that it has not provided the best life possible for all, but has institutionalized the values of greed, acquisitiveness, competition, uncontrolled growth, excessive individualism, and militarism, and has

resulted in the exploitation of the many for the sake of the few, and the Third World for the sake of the First World. We realize that there will be no eradication of poverty and hunger either here or abroad within the present economic-political system.

We recognize that there has always been a basic contradiction between the driving force of capitalist economics and the biblical values of justice, mercy, stewardship, service, community and self-giving love. As long as the system was working to our advantage, we were blinded to these basic contradictions between the values inherent in our faith heritage and the operative social reality. Now, however, the contradictions are too apparent, and we are forced to confess our complicity—whether through ignorance, apathy, fear or deliberate venality with a system which is basically unjust.

As Christians who profess to believe in a God of love and justice we are being called upon to make a difficult decision. We must choose either to serve God and our neighbor, or to perpetuate the prevailing values and systemic arrangements in the United States. There is no other choice. To end hunger, then, means to work for radical change in the economic, political and religious values and institutions of this society.

We are agreed that to serve God and our neighbor means, among other things:

- Seeking a more just distribution of power and economic resources in our country as well as meeting the immediate needs of people.

- Working to insure full participation in existing programs as a viable current strategy toward that end.

- Developing strategies that deal effectively both with the problems of food producers—particularly small farmers—and the poor.

- Exploring data and evaluations concerning the working of our present economic/political system and alternatives to it in order to contribute to the task of clarifying a vision for a new society.

- Giving continuing attention to the practices and values of the church as an institution within the society to the end that the church be a model for the kind of human community that should exist.

- Creating immediately a Working Group on Domestic Hunger and Poverty within the Division of Church and Society of the National Council of Churches in order to coordinate the churches' approach to these issues and seeking adequate staff and program commitment to develop and implement a sustained and effective ecumenical witness.

In the belief that the churches and groups we represent will move quickly to affirm these objectives and create a Working Group to seek their implementation, we urge that immediate attention be given to compiling and further developing the specific strategy and program recommendations developed in this Consultation. Particularly, we request that priority be given to initiating efforts in a specific number of geographical areas during 1976 to ensure participation in Food Stamp and other existing food delivery programs by all those who are eligible.

Stick Up for Kellogg's!

On November 10, the Kellogg Company, maker of Froot Loops, Pop Tarts and other breakfast yummys, was scheduled to begin its four-day experiment involving 72,000 District of Columbia school children in a so-called nutrition education program entitled "Stick Up For Breakfast."

The Kellogg "teaching module," a packet of lessons, games, posters and a "Breakfast Eaters of America" diploma decorated with drawings of the Kellogg cereal advertising characters, was designed by two Kellogg employees and Benita Walker, a home economics teacher in the D.C. school system who took a year's leave of absence to work on the program at the company's Battle Creek, Michigan headquarters.

Storm warnings were out for a massive "media blitz," so called by Joseph M. Stewart, the director of Food Services for the D.C. schools, beginning on November 5. "Non-commercial" promotions for the project, funded by Kellogg and produced by the company's Chicago advertising firm, were planned to fill the radio and television airwaves, and press materials, also paid for by Kellogg and put together by their public relations firm in New York, were scheduled to tout the program in local newspapers and magazines.

Indeed, Kellogg budgeted over \$200,000 for this affair, roughly half of which was earmarked for letting us know how successful their non-commercial effort would be. "Every person will get a dose of education," Stewart predicted in October, "so we can soak the people with awareness. We have been immersed with favorable responses from the media. I know of no other thing that has provoked this kind of response."

The media reaction is, of course, understandable. Who can oppose good nutrition? If Kellogg says it is in favor of kids getting a good breakfast, who would argue with its position? No matter who raises the subject, the fact is that, of the 54,000 children eligible for the city's free breakfast program, only 20,000 show up for it. However, it does not follow that opposition to the Kellogg-devised program can be equated to opposition to nutrition.

But Will It Sell in Framingham?

To fully understand the nature of the "Stick Up For Breakfast" program, one must consider not only the sincere attitudes of many who have supported the event, but also the techniques by which the program came to be adopted by the School Board, the sort of nutritional recommendations Kellogg makes, and what Kellogg expects to reap from its role.

In October 1974, Kellogg developed a Stick Up For Breakfast Day in the schools of Framingham, Massachusetts, in cooperation with local officials. Basically, it was a one-day condensed version of the D.C. program idea, except in that the educational packet to be used in Washington had not been developed, and the free breakfast provided to the students there was cold food. (A hot food breakfast, provided by the same sources that supply the regular meals, was envisaged as the grand finale to the D.C. program.)

Kellogg concluded that it had accomplished its goal in Framingham—which was, according to company presi-

dent William E. LaMothe, "to teach breakfast nutrition in a new, dramatic way." The stage was being set for Washington's selection as Scene Two of the Kellogg nutrition crusade.

Meanwhile, Dr. Therman Evans, chairman of the Board of Education's Nutrition Committee, began to emerge as a central figure in the Kellogg story. Dr. Evans, a pediatrician who had been elected committee chairman on a platform advocating better nutrition in school meals, had not called a meeting of his committee since April 3, 1975, as of this writing. However, at the April meeting, as the committee report reveals, "Dr. Evans reported that he planned to introduce for Board approval a resolution concerning National Food Day, April 17. An effort would be made to get approval of the Resolution before the stated meeting of the Board, April 16, in order for the School System to prepare for educational activities which would encourage healthy eating habits among its young people."

Although Dr. Evans circulated a memo to Board members describing part of this resolution concerning a proposed vegetarian meal to be held in the school cafeteria, it is perhaps important to note that he did not describe any other aspects of the resolution, or introduce it into his own committee for consideration prior to its referral to the general Board meeting, as is the usual practice according to Board rules. When he did bring it up at the Board meeting, it appeared to be a vague endorsement of nutrition, hardly a subject for debate, especially on the eve of Food Day. After a series of "Whereases" (such as, "Young people should be encouraged to form healthy eating habits" and "The non-nutritious foods contribute to nutrition-related illnesses"), a series of seemingly innocuous resolutions followed, including one asserting "That the Administration in continuation of this pursuit of good food, good nutrition, and good health through nutrition education work toward the sponsoring of a 'Stick-up for Breakfast Program' in the Fall of 1975."

For Nutrition and Apple Pie

Although the resolution was passed unanimously, some Board members came to feel that they may have voted for something that, for one reason or another, had not been fully explained to them. Carol Schwartz, a member of Dr. Evans' committee, said she "went back a few months later and re-read the resolution, and it was the most nebulous thing I've ever seen. Basically, it said, 'We believe in good nutrition, and we stick up for breakfast.' Voting against it would seem like voting against motherhood and apple pie."

Another Board member, Elizabeth Kane, submitted a four-page document to the September 17 meeting of the Board, detailing her objections to the resolution. "There was no information provided on what this program was to be by Dr. Evans or the administration," she wrote. "Indeed, the implication was that this was to be developed after the resolution was approved. (However,) the first information the Board received (about the actual nature of the project) was in a memo from the Superintendent on July 10. The second information was released at a press conference on September 9 and came indirectly to the attention of the Board."

Dr. Evans, on the other hand, insisted that there was nothing unusual about his action. "You have to understand the Board does its business in different ways," he said. "Usually, resolutions do go to committee for approval first, but whenever the Board decides there is not enough time, for example, it can waive its rules. There was nothing irregular about it." Dr. Evans did admit, however, that no reference to Kellogg was made in the presentation of the resolution, although Stewart's Food Services office had already been in contact with the cereal company.

The issue of Kellogg's interest in the experiment, specifically relating to the question of how much of the program is constructive nutritional information and how much is subtle advertising, is a major cause for dispute. Although Kellogg has freely admitted that it had budgeted about \$100,000 for an intensive "media blitz" in D.C., Joseph Stewart has said, "Look, if Kellogg wanted to sell more cereal, they wouldn't come to D.C. to do it. They could spend half that amount of money to flood prime time across the country and get 20 times as much sales as they do now." In fact, with prime time national network ads running up around \$60,000 for a 30-second spot, according to a representative of a local network sales department in Washington, a \$50,000 budget could hardly dent the national consciousness. On the other hand, a successful nutrition education campaign would provide excellent grist for the industry image makers, which could explain why Washington, with more than 90% of its school-children black, was, as a Kellogg official said at a press conference, "our number one choice." Even Dr. Evans agreed that there was "no question that Kellogg has a vested interest in this. Although Kellogg stands to make money off this, if they say they will finance the program, I'll go with them, or with IBM, or anyone."

There would be at least one significant difference, of course, between an IBM nutrition program and the Kellogg experiment. As Mrs. Kane observed, "Companies cannot become the 'non-commercial' sponsors of programs where there is a relationship between the company's product and the subject of the show. A camera company can't 'bring you' a photography show, a food company can't donate to underwrite a cooking program. The obvious reason for this is to avoid the danger of the appearance of an endorsement for a particular product."

What, Me Advertise?

While supporters of the project claim to be satisfied that Kellogg had eliminated advertising from its program, the fact is that there is a subtle slant in many parts of the package toward their products. In addition to the "Breakfast Eaters of America" diploma, which was to be awarded to every child in the school system, one finds, for example, a bright orange card listing a number of "breakfast foods" to be categorized in one of four food groups as part of a classroom activity; the only cereal listed happens to be corn flakes, which Kellogg has made one of the widest selling cereals on the market. (Only Kellogg's Rice Krispies and General Mills' Cheerios made more money among all American cereals sold in 1974 than Kellogg's Corn Flakes, according to *Advertising Age*.)

Mrs. Kane has also expressed her concern that many of the foods promoted by Kellogg are not particularly healthy. She pointed out that the dissemination of Kellogg's lists of good breakfast foods, which include

General Mills, Too?

It looks like children's nutrition programs may be the biggest thing in the cereal business since snap, crackle and pop. The *Washington Post* reports that General Mills Corp., which poured \$22.8 million more than Kellogg into its 1974 advertising budget, has contributed between \$20,000 and \$25,000 toward putting out a nutrition booklet for preschool and lower elementary school children, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Although USDA contributed about \$71,000 for printing 1.25 million copies, GM wrote the entire booklet; only the last page, containing advice to parents, was edited by USDA. The rest of the booklet pushes the Basic Four, in as ineffectual a way as it has been pushed elsewhere, and ignores the crucial dietary problems of sugar, calories, fat and cholesterol.

The question raised in the Kellogg issue about the propriety of a cereal company disseminating "nutritional information" to susceptible youngsters, was raised again in this instance, but Theodore Crane, head of special reports in USDA's Office of Communications, seemed to echo the D.C. School Board in saying "the overriding consideration" was selling nutrition to the kids. And what better way to reach young America than on the backs of 40 million boxes of presweetened cereals, Cheerios and other GM morning munchies?

At least GM can't be accused of altruism, however. While Peter Townley, vice president of the GM cereal division, claimed that his company didn't underwrite the whole project and give it to USDA because "it would have been too commercial," he did point out what Kellogg seems to know but doesn't like to talk about: "We don't do anything that isn't of cost benefit to us."

doughnuts and sweet rolls, runs counter to a School Board resolution — sponsored by Dr. Evans — passed last December to ban non-nutritious foods in cafeteria vending machines. Further, she wrote, "Robert Choate has supplied evidence aplenty that most ready-to-eat processed cereals have a seriously high sugar content. The increase in sugar consumption has been linked to increased tooth decay and other diseases in children—as our own sugarless shopping campaign resolution points out."

Dr. Evans admitted that many of Kellogg's dietary recommendations are hardly nutritious. "They have done some kind of research supporting the idea that their presweetened cereals are healthy," he said, "but from the standpoint of the fact that Americans eat about 110 pounds of sugar a year, I think it's ridiculous."

Supporters of the Kellogg plan have argued that, even with these reservations taken into consideration, the program was worthy of adoption because Kellogg has agreed to finance it entirely. But, as Luther Elliott, director of the Office of Communications and Community Relations for the District Public Schools, said, "There is practically no way to identify the cost that the D.C. schools will wind up laying out for this. Dozens of people on our staff will have worked on the program, so if you want to cost it all out, you have to be honest and say you can't really begin to measure it. In the long run, though, our outlay in terms of time and manpower has matched if not far exceeded that of Kellogg's. When you consider that 3,500 of our teachers

are to go through training, our principals through seminars, our management staff through orientation, for a period from October 5 to November 14, then Kellogg's has not even begun to put out a significant amount."

Unfortunately, the combined efforts of the school system and the Kellogg people may be significant enough. We do not quarrel with the sympathies of those who support the program out of a desire to see the children of Washington eat an adequate diet, but we do question both the nature of the diet Kellogg recommends and the way in which, almost without discussion, the Kellogg experiment has become the exclusive purveyor of nutrition information for District schools.

Kellogg's contribution to nutrition education also sym-

bolizes the larger problem of the food industry's influence over nutrition education programs. Many teachers rely on handouts and inexpensive materials produced by the National Dairy Council, Kellogg, Cereal Institute, and all the other major food corporations and trade associations. When we surveyed one book aimed at teachers, *Free and Inexpensive Educational Aids*, by Thomas Pepe (Dover Publications), we discovered that 154 out of 157 booklets, charts, movies, and leaflets were sponsored by industry. At a time when diet-related diseases, ranging from tooth decay to heart disease, affect virtually everyone, our nation can no longer afford to allow the food industry to run our nutrition education programs.

—Bob Doerschuk

Food Day

The Terrific Ten

Q. Faced with malnutrition and chronic hunger; with a deteriorating American diet; with high food prices for consumers, but slim profits for most farmers; and lacking Federal leadership, what do you do?

A. Think big — on a local scale.

This will be the strategy for Food Day '76: to tap city, county, and state initiative in solving problems in the food supply. It's less anomalous than you think. Many exciting and effective food projects already work at the local level, bringing food relief, farm-fresh produce, and reasonable prices direct to the people. These programs wait only to be "discovered," and they can be adapted and implemented in communities across the country.

The Food Day staff has drawn up a list of ten locally-initiated, successful food programs. This honor roll, dubbed the "Terrific Ten," includes a governor's gardening program that utilizes idle state land; one woman's victorious battle to ban junk foods from school vending machines; and legislation protecting the family farmer.

The state or city-level orientation offers several advantages. First of all, since the alternative is waiting for Federal action, it may be the only way to get things done. If one judges by the national record — dribbling out international food aid, hobbling the food stamp program, condoning corporate power — then the poor, the hungry, and the unincorporated had better not pin their hopes on the Executive branch. And Congressional leadership on food issues has been unreliable at best, and all too often non-existent.

States and cities, by contrast, offer a largely untapped source of ideas, creative energy, and flexibility in meeting local needs. Local administrators

are likely to know, or to be in a position to find out, what regional food problems exist, and what resources might be mustered to combat them. With guidance and pressure from local voters, they can formulate a city or state "food policy" to do just that.

One vehicle for shaping a responsible and comprehensive food policy is the official food conference, where consumer representatives, nutritionists, farm groups, and industry work with elected officials to shape food policies geared to local needs. The advantage of official food conferences is that government and citizens can tackle many problems at once, and citizens are involved in broad policy decisions.

Citizen input is indispensable if the final product is to reflect the public interest. It's much easier to get if you're working on home turf — after all, how many consumer advocates or independent farmers can fly to Washington to lobby for their interests? If access to the policy-making process is simpler, then so is media coverage, one of the most valuable tools in any political fight. Local representatives will be sensitive to the vote-getting — or losing — potential of any highly visible citizen movement. (Visibility might even prove powerful enough to counterbalance the food industry's \$4 billion advertising budget.)

Another benefit to keep in mind is the long-term significance of getting citizens in on policy-making. Having "just plain folks" involved helps assure a hard-headed assessment of the local scene, sparks fresh ideas, creates a sense of reality and urgency.

Just as important is the effect of participation on the citizen. For most of us, food policy is something dished out from on high: by distant govern-

ment, impervious grocery chains, and fabled multinational corporations. Helping to set food policy for her own city, in response to her own needs, can teach Jane Voter what years of high school probably failed to teach: that policy is set by people; that it is written to serve somebody's interest; and that it might as well serve ours for a change. Let people generalize the lesson from there, and you've created a new political awareness.

Providing food for people, not for profit, is the underlying theme and criterion in our selection of the Terrific Ten. For the citizen, the Ten represent both official programs and private efforts; elected office-holders and volunteer citizens; urban areas and rural ones; men and women; groups and individuals. They are not models of perfection, not even models of complete success. Rather, they illustrate promising, people-oriented food policies that can fruitfully be adopted in hundreds of states, counties, or towns.

The Ten's programs work from the ground up. Minnesota's family farm act, protecting the independent farmer, brings **Tom Kalitowski** to the list. As Assistant State Commissioner of Agriculture, Kalitowski enforces this law prohibiting the entry of non-family corporations into farming, and monitors those corporations which are already on the land. The legislation serves essentially as a "deterrent," he says noting that an annual report clause for corporations has met with excellent compliance.

Pennsylvania Governor Shapp's "Anti-Inflation Garden Program" (*Nutrition Action*, October 1975) puts idle state land under the community plow and puts State Secretary of

cont. on p. 12

The Greening of Syracuse

Syracuse, N.Y. has changed a lot since Roberta Wieloszynski moved there from New York City. A number of vacant lots, formerly dumping grounds for broken glass, trash and even abandoned automobiles, are now alive with flowers, vegetables, and neighbors helping to revitalize the land. People who did not know they were eligible for food stamps are now taking advantage of the program. Customers who had been complaining about high prices and poor quality at supermarkets are putting their time and money into food co-ops.

At least some of this activity can be traced to the arrival of Mrs. Wieloszynski. As an English major at Elmira College, she recalled, "I went through everything that happens to the consumer, but I didn't join any kind of group or organization. Mostly, I wrote a lot of letters."

When she moved to Syracuse in August 1971, however, she began to feel differently about what she could do about her complaints. "I didn't know anything about the city, so I wrote a booklet, 'Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Syracuse, But Didn't Know Where to Ask,' to help me get to know it better. Pretty soon, I fell in love with the city, and decided to stay and get into my 'community gardening dream.' "

The relative smallness of Syracuse (population: 216,000) made Mrs. Wieloszynski more confident that she could play a significant role in affecting change there. "I walked into Mayor Alexander's office and said I was interested in the concept of grass roots-type movements," she said. As a result, in April 1972, she was hired to direct the Accent Neighborhood Council (ANC), a 15-member group of neighborhood leaders acting as an advisory liaison between the Mayor and the citizens.

In March, 1974, Mrs. Wieloszynski submitted her first proposal to ANC for what became the city's Adopt-A-Lot program. Born out of a shortage of urban gardening space and an abundance of vacant, city-owned lots, the proposal invited groups and individuals to select a lot and work to improve it through cleaning, plant-

ing, harvesting or other constructive activities. When the ANC approved her plan, the Mayor authorized an evaluation of the city's 179 lots by the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Department of Urban Renewal's Division of Home Improvement and ANC, which produced a list of 15 lots ready for "adoption."

Enthusiasm for the project ran high from the start. The only criticism was that the gardens and crops might be easy prey to vandals, but Mrs. Wieloszynski's suggestion that "neighborhood kids who looked like they might be a potential problem [be] invited to participate" seemed to take care of this apprehension; to date, no vandalism has been reported on an Adopted Lot. However, the program faced a more challenging problem from the beginning; it lacked a budget.

Even this predicament was overcome in short order, though. "As a somewhat cynical human being," Mrs. Wieloszynski said, "I was pleasantly surprised by the many contributions from area organizations—civic and private. Materials such as fertilizer, seeds, plants, trucks and advertising were provided, as well as services such as advisory, supervisory, promotional and equipment operation. It worked out well to have so many contributors, because it became symbolic of what became widespread participation in the community on many different levels." Many local businesses made significant contributions to Adopt-A-Lot, including the Big M Mid-State Supermarket Association, which furnished seeds for the budding urban planters; the Empire State Chapter of Associated Builders and Contractors, which supplied topsoil for lots with old house foundations and land-fill, and trucks and manpower for moving it; the Brang Garden Store, which offered mulch; and the DeVeau Ford Tractor, Inc., which plowed the lots for planting.

As community interest grew, the scope of the program expanded as well. In August 1974, two two-hour courses in pickling and canning were held at the State Fairgrounds for Adopt-A-Lot vegetable growers. Two



months later, in October, the Syracuse Department of Public Works began piling leaves on a lot behind MacArthur Stadium to facilitate decomposition into compost, thus helping to overcome a topsoil shortage. By the end of 1974, 13 vacant lots had been adopted. The number rose to 50 by May 1975, with such groups as the Veteran's Hospital, Syracuse Development Center, Spanish Action League and Brooklea Neighborhood Association working to bring abandoned lots back to life. This year, thanks to the overall success of the program, Adopt-A-Lot became a permanent institution under the jurisdiction of Pauline Norman of the Department of Parks and Recreation, who reports a list of more than 100 groups and individuals waiting to join the project.

Meanwhile, as the Adopt-A-Lot program continued to earn praise, Mrs. Wieloszynski was earning a reputation at ANC as a consumer advocate. "ANC didn't have to be consumer-oriented," she pointed out. "It just turned out that way, because I was interested in that sort of thing."

Her appointment by Mayor Alexander in October 1974 to the directorship of the Consumer Affairs Unit (CAU) therefore came as no surprise. Alexander had founded this organization in 1970 to operate as a research and information agency to prevent consumer problems by educating the public on how to avoid these problems before they happen. A conservative city council opposed the CAU, however, and voted to abolish it shortly after its establishment. Alex-

ander then vetoed the council's action, but when the council overrode his veto, he solved the problem by placing the CAU under the jurisdiction of the Department of Law, a city government agency outside the council's jurisdiction. Since that time, it has become an admired institution in Syracuse; none of the council members who voted against it have been reelected.

Since her appointment to the CAU, Mrs. Wieloszynski has pursued a number of consumer-related issues, but spends most of her time publicizing the food stamp program and encouraging the formation of food co-ops.

Mrs. Wieloszynski's interest in food stamps stems from her estimate earlier this year that only 26 of the 35,000 citizens eligible for the food stamp program in Onondaga County, N.Y. were using them. After investigating the situation, she concluded that there were four general reasons for this poor participation: the complexity of the application procedure, which requires completion of a six-page form and reference to 15 sources of information; the inadequacy of the county administrative staff, each member of which she estimated represented some 6,000 potential recipients; the general lack of effort on the part of the government to publicize the program, as shown by the fact that the U.S. Department of Agriculture spent only \$150,000 on a national information project in 1974; and the implicit social stigma many people attach to food stamp users.

The most effective measure to take, she felt, would be to inform the public about the realities of the food stamp program. So, in August 1975, in conjunction with PEACE, Inc., a

local anti-poverty agency, the CAU conducted an outreach project to encourage those who are eligible to apply for food stamps. Like the Adopt-A-Lot campaign, this effort relied heavily on help from the public and local businesses. Area supermarkets helped the CAU finance the printing of a pamphlet entitled "Food Stamps—for an economical way to feed a family, you can't lick 'em," and other stores helped print, fold and distribute it. To combat the embarrassment caused by references to food stamps as a "welfare program," the booklet reads, "Food stamps are not charity, or a give-away. Our taxes pay for the food stamp program, and everyone has a right to apply." In addition, the CAU held a press conference with PEACE, Inc., explaining the project, and opened a Food Stamp Hot Line for people with questions to call.

The program was, Mrs. Wieloszynski claimed, a success. As late as October, the Hot Line was receiving over 60 calls a day, and now an estimated 39% of the county's potential food stamp users are buying stamps.

In another effort to help consumers save money on their food bills, Mrs. Wieloszynski has been promoting the formation of food co-ops. "The idea of buying food cooperatively showed great potential as a means of buying quality food at cheaper prices," she pointed out. "And perhaps most unique and exciting is the potential through co-oping to build genuine consumer power. As consumers, we shop as individuals, and our voices are diluted in the marketplace. But consumers united in a co-op have infinite power and impact in the marketplace."

The CAU has produced a booklet,

"Coping Through Co-oping," which provides basic information on what a co-op is, and how to form one. In addition to putting out this booklet, Mrs. Wieloszynski and her committee met with interested groups throughout Syracuse, and their efforts have led to the establishment of several co-ops, one of which has obtained a tax exemption certificate so that it can deal in paper products and pet foods. Mrs. Wieloszynski said although she felt "some disappointment" that more requests for help in starting a co-op have not been received, "it is consoling that every group that has formed a co-op is doing so well. My fantasy now is to get low-income groups going. In October, I tried very hard to get the Onondaga Indian Nation interested in forming a co-op, but I suppose they have so many other problems that they can't worry about that now."

Roberta Wieloszynski's experiences in Syracuse make it clear that consumerism is a popular concept, and a viable one as well. However, it is also apparent that there may be difficult hurdles to overcome in establishing an effective community-oriented program, especially when dealing with recalcitrant political attitudes such as those that fought the CAU.

In Syracuse, it took the vigorous initiative of Mrs. Wieloszynski and her staff to awaken both the public and the government to the advantages of community action. Today, with its healthy public interest institutions, its blooming vacant lots, and its increasing popular sophistication regarding the mechanisms of intelligent buying, the example of Syracuse may make things easier for consumers throughout the country.

Bob Doerschuk



Who's Writing the Food Page?

Most people realize that the food industry can buy advertising space to promote its products in the newspapers, and that newspapers are quick to accept advertising for any product, regardless of its health effects or nutritional value. It's frustrating for health workers and activist groups alike that the food industry, with its tremendous financial resources, has the power to reach millions with its oftentimes unworthy messages, while those with the public interest in mind struggle to be heard.

Few of us, though, realize that food companies attempt to win an even greater percentage of the food pages by deluging the food editor with news releases, photographs, and booklets that are intended to appear as articles in the newspaper written by an unbiased, informed food editor.

Dear Food Editor

During one week in early October, an editor of a major city newspaper received fifty news releases from food companies, trade associations, and public relations firms serving food manufacturers. Among those in the act were Heinz, Campbell Soup Company, Ocean Spray Cranberries, and the Waldorf Astoria. The material sent runs the gamut from a biography of Fannie Farmer and innocuous recipes to blatant propaganda for processed foods.

A booklet from the Super Market Institute glorifies supermarkets as the most economical means of distributing food, and for "providing jobs and earning a profit to assure that they remain healthy and competitive." The booklet informs the food editor that a "major nationwide survey" found that only one shopper in 25 thinks supermarkets are causing higher food prices.

A release from Del Monte discusses the food additives in its Chocolate Pudding Cup. The concern about food additives, claims the release, stems from "confusion about the nature and purpose of the various ingredients." Del Monte clears it all up for the wary consumer: modified food starch is vital for "thickening and body;" hydrogenated vegetable oil insures "body and desirable eating quality;" artificial vanilla "rounds out" the chocolate flavor and costs less than the real thing; and artificial coloring provides "proper chocolate color." To sum it up, Del Monte asks, "Are the added ingredients a chemical substitute for food? No, just a way of keeping the product fresh and tasty until you're ready to use it!"

Just in time for Halloween, the food editor receives the word from Peter Pan: "When little ghosts and goblins come knocking at the door this Halloween, treat them with homemade Peter Pan Caramels. These chewy candies made with peanut butter will bring a smile to the face of even the most impish trick or treater."

Under the headline "Combat High Meat Costs with 'Good Value' Prepared Foods," the Campbell Soup Company touts canned macaroni and spaghetti products for remaining at the same price since January. (Campbell's manufactures Franco-American pasta products.) The price of canned spaghetti, Campbell's claims, has decreased. "Items like Spaghetti with Meatballs or Macaroni 'n Beef in Tomato Sauce, Spaghetti 'n Beef in Tomato Sauce, and Elbow Macaroni & Cheese offer economical alternatives

to more expensive meats. And these foods provide convenience and good taste as well."

It's Working. . . Or is it?

Obviously, if the food industry goes to the time and expense to produce these releases, they must be having the desired effect. Throughout the country, food editors no doubt adapt the releases or run them verbatim.

The food editor, it turns out, is most often overworked, and more often than not, according to one survey, paid a lower salary than other reporters. Food editors are often required not only to write stories and headlines, but answer the phone, open the mail, and lay out the food section as well. Sometimes the newspaper management expects the food editor to defer to advertisers and opposes stories critical of products or promotional techniques. The desire to write more "consumer stories" was echoed by food editors interviewed by Dorothy Brown for an article in *Media and Consumer*, but almost every one said she didn't have the time for much in-depth investigative reporting. Industry releases are sometimes the only way out.

Some food editors, though, ignore the daily flood of industry materials, and a few fiercely resent the attempt of industry to control the food page. "I don't pay much attention to them," said *The Washington Star* food editor Anne Crutcher. "Some of the material is for very processed food that I'm not interested in." Noting that she receives much less from food companies lately, she added, "Ethics stopped it because the food editors weren't accepting it" (the promotional material).

Goody Solomon, a freelance consumer reporter, also noted a change in industry promotion. "They tend to take a sensible approach now, picking the facts favorable to them and presenting arguments. Most of the material used to be straight promotion." Although she says she rarely uses industry material, she feels "what's most important is not what they provide, but how it's used."

A third food editor who asked to remain unidentified says she never bases a story on industry releases and generally just throws them out. "Some of the food industry considers food editors a bunch of ninnies. Others don't talk down to us but see us as competent reporters. Food editors should be reporters and get both sides, but we have very little opportunity to hear the other side" (health professionals and consumer groups). While food editors in Washington, D.C. have government agencies and a dozen or more consumer groups at their disposal, food editors in the rest of the country may be hard-pressed to talk at length with anyone but industry defenders.

Industry on Stage

Once a year, food editors meet the faces behind all the industry's news releases at the Annual Conference of Newspaper food Editors, sponsored by the National Newspaper Sales Association. In the past, the conference was largely a time for the advertisers to impress the food editors with fancy meals and free gifts, according to one food editor, but on the request of the editors themselves, the industry has stopped the glamour and replaced it with more informational meetings where current issues are

discussed. While acknowledging improvements in the conference format, the food editor said that the purpose of the talks is "never anything but carrying home the line of that particular company. . . additives are safe, consumer activists are misinformed kooks, the food industry would never do anything wrong. . ." Anne Crutcher agreed that industry is "very self-defensive." She said the speakers at this year's conference "formed a barometer of what industry is afraid of."

What To Do . . .

Whenever your group has timely news, send a release to your food editor, and follow up with a phone call if you have additional information. The outside of the envelope should be clearly marked "press release." If you are a greenhorn, have an experienced writer help you produce a concise, readable release.

If you spot inaccurate or misleading information in your newspaper's food section, call the food editor about it or write a letter to the editor. Urge your newspaper to distinguish between industry-prepared stories and those written by newspaper staff.

This year, the conference featured a debate on the electronic check-out system between Carol Foreman, Executive Director of the Consumer Federation of America, and Thomas Zaucha, Director of Public Affairs at the National Association of Food Chains.

Other presentations have been more one-sided: last year the sugar industry's trade association, The Sugar Association, brought four scientists—including sugar industry consultant Fred Stare—to the conference to defend moderate use of sugar. "It's unreasonable to expect children to avoid sugar. . ." said Dr. P. J. Palumbo of the Mayo Clinic. Dr. Stare concurred, saying, "if you really want to have a dead balloon, try to get children to eat carrot sticks in the middle of the day." All four scientists preyed on a "lack of evidence" relating sugar consumption to degenerative diseases, and a dentist passed the buck to flouridation to prevent tooth decay. Other speakers at the



Ever wonder who takes the lovely pictures in the food section?

Photo Courtesy of Peter Pan Kitchens

1974 convention included representatives from Heinz, Borden, and the R. T. French corporation.

More Than Recipes

Nutrition Action hardly objects to recipes on the food page, as long as the foods are nutritious and wholesome. What's sorely needed in many newspaper food sections, though, is a balance between articles on food preparation and stories about nutrition and distribution of food, regardless of who might be offended by the news. Recipes are fine, but many people know how to cook. Too few know about the dangers of certain food additives and the sugar and fat content of popular foods. If allowed to get out from under industry's thumb, food editors could wrest some of the power from the food industry.

Patricia Hausman

CSPI Publications

Nutrition Action, one year subscription \$10; two years, \$18.

Reports

Food Scorecard. (1974). An adaptation of Nutrition Scoreboard intended for children 9-12 years old. 32 pp. Sold only in bulk; 20-99 copies, 35 cents ea.; 100-999 copies, 30 cents ea.

Nutrition Scoreboard Poster, (1974). A beautiful, brightly colored poster with nutritional ratings of foods and tidbits of nutrition advice. 18 x 24 inches. \$1.75; each additional poster \$1.

Creative Food Experiences for Children, (1974). A goldmine of activities, games, facts and recipes that make nutrition and food a lively and exciting topic for children. 191 pp. \$4.

How Sodium Nitrite Can Affect Your Health, (1973). A critical review of the controversy surrounding the additive sodium nitrite. 53 pp. \$2.

White Paper on Infant Feeding Practices, (1975). A well-documented report that discusses the advantages of breast feeding and problems with commercial baby foods. 17 pp. \$1.

no. copies	amount
_____ Subscription to <i>Nutrition Action</i>	_____
_____ Food Scorecard	_____
_____ Nutrition Scoreboard Poster	_____
_____ Creative Food Experiences	_____
_____ How Sodium Nitrite Can Affect Your Health	_____
_____ White Paper on Infant Feeding	_____
	total _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ ZIP _____

cont. from p. 7

Agriculture Jim McHale on the list. The program has already farmed out about 3,000 garden plots to groups like the PTA, Scouts, and ethnic leagues; hospitals, prisons, and redevelopment sites provide much of the acreage. The innovative McHale is responsible for Pennsylvania's extensive efforts to encourage small-scale agriculture, reduce food prices via direct marketing, and reorder state agricultural research priorities.



Getting fresh, wholesome, and affordable food to the market poses other problems. Two of the Ten address marketing questions directly. The team of **Paul Horvat** and **Dorothy Shavers** set up buying clubs where farmers sell directly to inner-city consumers in Chicago. (For details, see *Nutrition Action*, August, 1975.) In Bloomington, Indiana, **Jean Farmer**, a mother of four, decided that junk foods in school vending machines had to go. She formed an unbeatable alliance — the PTA and the local dental association — to lobby the school board. Within a year, they had won; area schools have begun replacing sodas and candy bars with fruit juice, apples, yogurt, and nuts.

If you can't beat 'em, tax 'em, was **West Virginia's State Tax Bureau** response to junk foods. The state instituted a tax on soda pop and soft drink syrups and powders, and earmarked the revenue for the state schools of medicine, dentistry, and nursing. This way, sugar, a prime suspect in health problems like tooth decay and obesity, at least begins to pay its own way. Belated recognition (the tax was enacted in 1951 and has generated an estimated \$4.5 to 5.5 million each year) goes to the state tax department.

Two groups join the Ten for pressuring city and country governments to adopt Federal food relief programs. In New Orleans, the **Federation of Churches** forged a broad coalition spanning Christians and Jews, the League of Women Voters, the Urban League, local Democratic Party politicians, and black community leaders to lobby for school breakfasts. Their

concerted effort, including heavy reliance on the mass media, brought a mandate from the school board, the firm support of the superintendent of schools, and compliance from almost fifty principals in the parish/city school system — compared to almost none two years ago.

It was estimated in September 1974 that, out of some 1-1/2 to 2 million Californians eligible for but not receiving food stamps, half lived in Los Angeles County. Yet local government did nothing — not even the federally-required "outreach" program to inform potential recipients of their legal right to food stamps. So the **Joint Strategy Action Coalition**, an ecumenical council of southern California, set up the L.A. Hotline for food stamp information. At its peak, it handled 1,000 calls a day (with the phone company logging 20,000 busy signals) and blew out phone lines twice. By combining the energy of volunteers from 40 Los Angeles County churches with lawsuits for equal services in all food stamp centers, JSAC brought almost 10,000 people into contact with the system; won a major simplification of the verification procedure; and convinced both the county and the state to distribute forms in Spanish as well as English.

Mary Goodwin and **Roberta Wielosynski** prove how much government can accomplish when it decides to put activists at the helm. (Wielosynski's accomplishments are featured in the article on p. 8). Goodwin, public health nutritionist for Montgomery County, Maryland, helped that affluent jurisdiction discover its own hunger, poverty, and nutrition problems.

Then she co-authored a food stamp outreach proposal; presented a nutrition workshop to health professionals; wrote several pamphlets and a book; spoke on TV and radio; and otherwise brought the nutrition message to thousands of people.

The last name on the Terrific Ten roster is the **Missouri Tax Reform Group**. This all-volunteer group is currently collecting signatures to put repeal of the state sales tax on food on the ballot in '76. They haven't won yet, but they have managed to beat down several efforts in the state legislature to make such petition referendums virtually impossible. Who could be opposed to the repeal? Corporations, who fear that the state will seek to make up the lost revenue by taxing corporate profits.


These ten projects designed to feed the hungry, bring nutritious food to the consumer, and protect the vulnerable — be they shoppers, small farmers, or school children — all happened because of local initiative. Sometimes sparked by an individual, often spearheaded by a group, they became policy for a state or city when local citizens pulled together with mayors, state legislatures, state agriculture agents, and nutritionists.

These coalitions have helped citizens win back some control of the food supply, creating food policies for people, not for profit. Political activism can do the same where you live.

Barbara Gottlieb

More information is available from the Ten themselves, or from **FOOD DAY**, 1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Nutrition Action
1779 Church St. NW
Washington, DC 20036



November 1975

address correction requested

Nonprofit Org.
 U. S. POSTAGE
 1.8¢ PAID
 Washington, D. C.
 Permit No. 44556

NOV 19 1975
 DISTRICT 1100
 CITY COUNCIL
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 24, 1976

Mr. Mark Needleman
Accountant
Elmer Fox and Company
1911 Fort Meyer Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22200

Dear Mr. Needleman:

Will you please complete the enclosed Internal Revenue Forms for the Annual Report from the Washington Institute for Quality Education for me.

WIQE has not had any revenue to report.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

Bill w/ noise control materials
June 21, 1976

TO: Members of the Transportation and Environmental
Affairs Committee, D. C. City Council

FROM: Joseph B. Danzansky, President, Giant Food Inc.

SUBJECT: Noise Control Act

Section 4(8) of the proposed Noise Control Act prohibits "Any noise disturbance in connection with the loading and unloading of any motor vehicle ... before 7:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. on any day of the week." Analysis of this provision in light of retail food operations leads me to conclude that it is unnecessarily broad and would result in increased operating costs.

As is usually the practice throughout the retail food industry, Giant Food unloads all non-perishable groceries during the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Our stores have limited back room area. To stack boxes in aisles and stock shelves during operating hours would be an unacceptable inconvenience to our customers. Therefore these operations are usually performed after closing when customers have left the stores.

We have long since recognized our responsibility to perform these operations in as quiet a manner as possible. The following five programs are positive steps we have developed to aid our noise control efforts:

1. Refrigeration Units: Approximately 75% of our trailers are presently equipped with special anti-noise packages. All new trailers will be similarly equipped.
2. Mufflers: Our mufflers exceed federal noise standards, and are recognized as being as quiet as possible with present technology.
3. Truck Maintenance: Giant's truck maintenance program is considered a model by the industry. We are committed to ensuring that it remains that way.
4. Unloading Dollies: Beginning in March of 1976, we began replacing dolly wheels with a new, quieter polyurethane wheel.
5. Employee Education: We have an employee education program specifically drawn up to develop quieter work habits by unloading crews.

In reviewing Section 4(8) of the Noise Control Act, it seems clear that the prohibition against noise disturbance associated with truck unloading was meant to apply to residential zones.

RECEIVED

JUN 29 1976

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

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To apply this prohibition to any other type of zone would restrict necessary business operations, such as the stocking of retail food stores. Such a prohibition would seriously inconvenience consumers, increase the already greater costs of doing business in the District of Columbia, and in fact make it physically impossible for many stores to comply with the law. This would serve as a severe disincentive to the operation of supermarkets in the city at a time when there is a severe shortage of such important services.

In order to comply with the intent of the legislation -- to restrict residential noise -- as well as to avoid consequences that are costly and not in the best interest of consumers, Giant recommends that Section 4(8) be reworded as follows:

Any noise disturbance in a residential, special purpose, or waterfront zone, in connection with the loading or unloading of any motor vehicle, including vehicles involved in solid waste disposal, or the opening, closing, or destruction of bales, boxes, crates, and containers, before 7:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. on any day of the week in such zones.

In addition, a more realistic definition of "noise disturbance" (Section 3(12)) would be:

Any noise which endangers or injures the safety or health of humans or animals, or endangers or injures personal or real property, or unreasonably disturbs the peace, quiet, and comfort of any neighborhood.

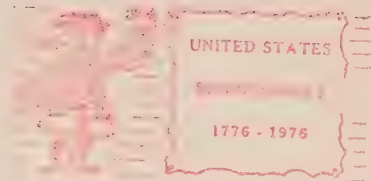
This new definition would be in keeping with the standard of "reasonableness" that courts currently employ. The former definition of "noise disturbance" would present the courts with a more subjective standard that would be harder to enforce.

It is my opinion that the two changes recommended above will strengthen the bill by making it a more workable approach to noise control. Legislation that prohibits activities in unnecessarily broad, costly and subjective terms will harm our mutual goal of making the District of Columbia an economically prosperous place to live and work.

JBD/dw



P. O. BOX 1804
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013



Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr.,
D.C. City Council
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Mid-Atlantic Industries, Inc.
3900 48th Street
Bladensburg, Maryland 20710

Councilman Julius Hobson, Sr.
D. C. City Council
District Building
13th & E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

October 26, 1976

Mr. Gregory R. New
1200 East Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. New:

Thank you for your letter of October 11, 1976, concerning the resolution PR 1-260 the "Advisory Neighborhood Commission Citizen Participation Resolution of 1976" which would allow ANC 6B to serve as the citizen participation mechanism for the Near Southeast portion of the Community Development Block Grant.

I agree that there should be community participation in agency policy making and will give PR 1-260 careful consideration when it comes before the Council for a vote.

I appreciate your taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Dear Julius — I hope you can help us head off this flank attack on ANC 6B. Good old DHCD doesn't believe in community participation, unless it is running the show.

11 October 1976

Congratulations on receiving the George H. Richardson Memorial Award for our Dinner October 23. I'll be there with you, receiving one of the lesser awards.

Erney

Erney
Rev Jerry A Moore, Jr
DC Council
Room 509, District Building
14th and D Streets NW
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Rev Moore

I am writing to ask your support for PR No 1-260, introduced by Mrs Nadine Winter, enabling ANC 6B to serve as the citizen participation mechanism for the Near Southeast portion of the Community Development Block Grant.

This resolution addresses itself to a peculiar situation arising in this area after the Department of Housing and Community Development contacted ANC 6B in March 1976 regarding the Near Southeast Neighborhood Improvement Program. Several well attended meetings were held in various single member districts of the target area, sponsored by ANC 6B, at which DHCD made its presentations, back in May.

I am not sure why DHCD abruptly discontinued contact with ANC 6B, but I gather that the reaction of these community meetings, which have been reflected in subsequent ANC positions, was "yes, but ..." when the DHCD wanted a simple "yes, sir!"

In any event, after a three month hiatus, DHCD began a series of rush rush "hurry and get on board now, before it is too late" meetings attempting to take over the "community participation" from where ANC 6B had been left in the lurch. The thrust at these meetings, by the few DHCD proponents who attended, is that ANC 6B is a power grabbing clique trying to get its hands on the nearly \$50,000 in community participation funds, which they are not, in fact, legally eligible to administer.

This thrust (with the possible exception of the legal point) is quite untrue. From my personal knowledge of its members, I can say that ANC 6B represents a near ideal diversity of interests and backgrounds, coming together in an inspiring display of harmony, conscientious work, and community spirit. By experience, temperament and activity, it has proven itself one of the best community sounding boards that I have run across. Even without any of the funds at issue, it will be vastly superior to any rump group organized on orders from down town.

And a rump group is what DHCD seems to be trying to create. I missed the September 7 meeting which about 20 people attended. At that meeting, DHCD accepted the services of four volunteers. Two of them, including the "temporary convenor" live well out of the target NIP area. The convenor happens to be a good friend of mine, whom I work very closely with in Public Interest Civic Association. But I must say, he is proving exasperatingly unresponsive to the sense of the meetings he is chairing. In stead of responding, he impatiently repeats explanations which take word from down town as Gospel. Even he is not consulted on the dates or agenda of the meetings. He simply does what he is asked, no matter how late or premature the notice.

I have attended the two subsequent meetings, hearing about them by grapevine. I am enclosing the minutes of both of them. They accurately reflect the tone of criticism of DHCD procedures which pervaded all three meetings.

The September 22 meeting drew about 25 people, but was held on the night ANC 6B was holding its meeting (five times as well attended) on the exact same subject. In spite of criticism, DHCD accepted ten more volunteers (many of them quite

critical of its efforts) to create its rival community organization.

The October 7 meeting drew about 20 people, less than half of whom had attended any previous meeting. Only six of DHCD's 14 previous volunteers showed up, and I personally doubt if there were good faith efforts to notify them all. Discussion was even more acrimonious, and the body wound up voting 8 to 2 (or 3), with about ten abstentions, asking DHCD to discontinue trying to create an independent body.

As the minutes reflect, this 8 to 2 vote, added to the 85 to 1 vote at the ANC 6B's September 22 meeting, come up to about 90 to 3 against an "independent" community organization. This total does not count about 3 duplicate votes, nor about 25 abstainers confused by the DHCD sponsored conflict.

However, DHCD has indicated that it intends to procede with a fourth meeting on October 19, even tho it turns out to be in conflict a second time with an already well publicized community meeting of ANC 6B.

This proceedure by DHCD shows, I believe, just the kind of willful distain for community sentiments that so many voters back in 1974 hoped the ANC's would prove able to cope with. If they get moral support from the DC Council in the form of resolutions like PR No. 1-260, I believe they can. I urge you to support this first, precedent setting contest, in favor of an effective ANC, rather than in favor of a rump, agency-sponsored group. We need community participation in agency policy making -- not this kind of agency participation in community policy making.

A big issue is being made that ANC's are not legally authorized to spend Block Grant funds. Even if true, this issue is a red herring. PR 1-260 attempts to meet this side issue, but is perhaps not the vehicle to clear up such a legal point. However, spending a few thousand dollars of what is essentially publicity money is not the real issue. It is rather the opportunity of the neighborhood to have some influence on the utilization of the millions of dollars of the program itself. If ANC 6B can not spend the publicity money, it is still a far better community participation mechanism than an agency created and funded rump group whose raison d'etre is to fight an elected body.

The final point is that ANC 6B is not trying to handle the community participation function directly. Rather, it has proposed an enlarged Coordinating Committee to monitor community feelings on this matter. The proposal is outlined in the letter Raymond L Gooch wrote to Lorenzo Jacobs on September 14. I believe you have received a cited copy of this letter. The Coordinating Committee will include representatives of all other interested community groups. If DHCD finds objections to this structure, I believe it is obligated to good faith negotiation to resolve its objections, with an elected body that has earned the confidence of the community.

Sincerely

Gregory R New

Gregory R New

1200 East Capitol St
Washington, DC 20002

Copies:

Council members

Tucker
Barry
Hobson
D Moore
Spaulding
Winter

ANC members

Gooch
Gordon

DHCD staff

Jacobs
Bankett
Miller

DHCD Community org

Bynum
Gras
Hart

WARD 6
Near Southeast Neighborhood Organization
Buchanan Elementary School

September 22, 1976

The meeting was chaired by Rev. Bynum (temporary convener) of the Public Interest Civic Association, who briefly explained the NIP Program and the code enforcement procedure and urged the residents to cooperate with the Department. Isaiah Miller served as the resource person from the Department.

While this meeting was in progress, the 6B ANC's were holding a meeting to oppose the Department's proposal to form a community organization in the Near Southeast area, because they believe it is a function that should be performed by the ANC's. The majority of the attendees were resentful toward the fact that DHCD held a meeting at the same time. Mr. Miller stated that this particular meeting was scheduled at the last meeting which was held on September 7. At that meeting conveners and a recorder volunteered to handle this one. This was done for the purpose of setting up an Ad Hoc Committee. He also stated that funds were set aside for the purpose of forming an organization in the Near Southeast area separate from the ANC's such as other existing PAC's in the city (Shaw, H and 14th Streets) in order to have a voice in the community.

A comment was made by an attendee that DHCD should work in conjunction with the ANC's and to have separate meetings is unfair to the citizens in the community.

An issue was raised concerning the confusion among residents in the area, i.e., groups against groups, one block against the other, etc. The speaker said that more emphasis should be placed on the housing conditions in the area.

Another concern was the fact that DHCD is setting up a "smoke screen" by forming another organization to cause more confusion and regardless how the vote goes, the organization will be set up anyway because it is already "cut and dried."

Mr. Saunders from Councilmember Nadine Winter's office stated that citizens from all sectors should come together and devise ways to utilize the current resources, and form the type of body that will represent the area and work closely with the District Government to help resolve the problems in the community.

There was a question raised regarding the residency requirements of the organization. Mr. Miller stated that members may or may not live within the boundaries of the target area, he/she can be affiliated with an organization in the area.

It was suggested to proceed with obtaining volunteers for the Ad Hoc Committee tonight and expand it at the next meeting when a larger group can be present. There were ten volunteers for the Ad Hoc Committee.

WARD 6

Near Southeast Neighborhood Organization
Buchanan Elementary School

October 7, 1976

8:00 PM

The meeting was chaired by Reverend Bynum (temporary convenor) of the Public Interest Civic Association. Isaiah Miller served as the resource person from the Department of Housing.

Reverend Bynum gave a short introductory plea for the community to become involved, to give him the names of people and organizations who should be contacted to form an Ad Hoc Committee. He then called everyone's attention to the Resolution introduced in the City Council by Nadine Winter, requesting that ANC 6B "serve as a citizen participation Community Development Block Grant to the District of Columbia." The Resolution further continued "It is the sense of the Council of the District of Columbia that there should not be a proliferation of groups each of which is mandated to serve as the liaison between the citizens of the Near Southeast area and the Government of the District of Columbia. In light of the fact that no Project Area Committee currently exists in Near Southeast and whereas the area is served by an active Advisory Neighborhood Commission with effective communication ties to the target Community Development area, the Council ... strongly recommends that ANC 6B be designated to serve as the citizen participation mechanism for the Near Southeast Community Development area."

Rev. Bynum critized the Resolution, and questioned its legality, while Janet Gordon, ANC 6B Housing Chairman, defended its proposals.

The Minutes of the previous meeting on September 22 were read by M. Gras, Community Recorder, and approved, as read.

Gregory New questioned the problems of this group, pointing out that it was a different group of people each time. Why did only four of the ten volunteers who signed up at the previous meeting appear tonight? How could this be a reliable and accountable group to represent the community with this kind of circular meetings with a different group of people each time?

Richard Wolf made very sharp remarks about the lack of proper notification. His organization, The Capitol Hill Restoration

Society, representing 1,200 members and serving the Near Southeast area was never notified of any of the meetings. He also criticized expenditure in forming this community-based PAC - that the money so wasted on unnecessary administration costs should instead be used for helping people buy homes or rehabilitate the homes they own.

Mr. Miller of the Housing Department gave an explanation of the nature of the HUD grant, stated that the money is available now for the administrative costs, that this group should get itself together.

Carol Santos asked what the timetable of action was to be on the City Council Resolution of Ms. Winter. Janet Gordon stated action was expected in 30 days of the time of introduction, or about November 1.

Carol Santos than made a Motion, which was seconded by Gregory New. The Motion: That the Department of Housing and Community Development should discontinue efforts to form an independent advisory body in connection with the block grant funds in this area and concede that ANC 6B should be the proper body to handle this matter.

Discussion followed on the Motion. When Rev. Bynum was asked to call the question for a vote, the meeting went out of order, Mr. Wolf and Ms. Santos left, and the motion was reintroduced by Mr. New, seconded by Mr. Gras. Mr. Miller was given the floor to state that only the volunteers who had signed up for the Ad Hoc Task Force to form a PAC were notified. This meeting was primarily for those volunteers, not to get additional volunteers. Mr. Miller conceded that he could not account for the absence of the sign-up people (approximately 23 people who had signed up to work on the Ad Hoc Committee and only four of whom were present at this meeting). But he announced the next meeting would be on the 19th of October and hoped that that meeting would attract more people who had signed up.

Janet Gordon promptly stated that the 19th was the date which had been announced two weeks ago by public newsletters for the ANC 6B meeting and here, again, the Housing Department had set up a meeting competing with a public ANC 6B meeting.

Vernon Gras also spoke as a concerned home owner in the area about the accountability of a group of people who signed up at one meeting, but did not attend the next, while a new set of participants who did not know what had happened the previous meeting now were functioning.

Gregory New and the Ad Hoc Committee Recorder from the community both asked that Robert's Rules of Order be followed and that the Motion before the group be voted on.

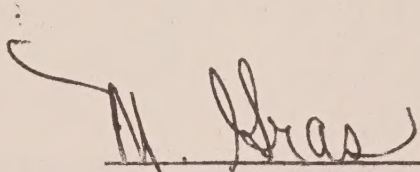
Reverend Bynum made further remarks against the Motion and for continued meetings which were faulted on a point of order by Mr. New as "the chairperson debating the question".

Gerald Brevard spoke as a matter of personal privilege in answer to the chairperson's remarks critical of ANC 6B, and defended the conscientious manner in which 6B had been contacting the community on the issue originally brought to it by the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Finally a vote was taken on the Motion with 8 people voting for the Motion and 2 voting against it. None of the 4 Ad Hoc Committee members present voted and about half a dozen others abstained.

By token of the vote, the Ad Hoc Committee was dismissed.

Mr. New then addressed Mr. Miller to express the profound hope that the Department of Housing and Community Development would take this vote, together with the September 22 vote in the ANC 6B, to heart. He pointed out that that 85 to 1 vote in favor of the ANC participation plan was to the same effect as this vote. Taking these two votes together, and counting out the duplicates, the two votes showed the community was 90 to 3 against the Department efforts to start its own community organization.



M. Gras, Community Recorder

February 22, 1977

Mr. Edward Noakes
Noakes Associates
8401 Connecticut Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

Dear Mr. Noakes:

I wish to thank you for taking the time to come down and look at the 13½ Street entrance of the District Building and discuss with me the various options for making the building accessible to the handicapped.

I understand that Mr. Cassell of the D.C. Department of General Services contacted you and received a number of excellent suggestions. It is my hope that construction of a ramp and automatic doors will begin within the next three weeks.

Again, I genuinely appreciate your time and advice.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

